The Pacific.

First Pure then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

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Rev. J. H. WARREN, Editor.

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MAKE YOUR MARK.

BY DAVID BAKER.

In the quarries should you toil,
Make your mark;
Do you delve within the soil,
Make your mark:
In whatever path you go,
In whatever place you stand,
Moving swift or moving slow,
With a firm and honest hand,
Make your mark.

Should opponents hedge your way,
Make your mark:
Work by night or work by day,
Make your mark:
Struggle manfully and well,
Let no obstacles oppose;
None, right-shielded, ever fell
By the weapons of his foes:
Make your mark.

What though born a peasant's son,
Make your mark:
Good by poor men can be done,
Make your mark:
Peasants' garbs may warm the cold,
Peasants' words may calm a fear;
Better far than hoarding gold
Is the drying of a tear:
Make your mark.

Life is fleeting as a shade,
Make your mark:
Marks of SOME kind MUST be made,
Make your mark:
Make it while the arm is strong,
In the golden hours of youth:
Never, never make it wrong;
Make it with the stamp of truth:
Make your mark.

For the Pacific.

Letters from Europe.

BY A LADY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THUN, Sept. 12, 1858.

We left the beautiful valley of Hasli n a char carriage, and drove to Brienz. The day was superb, and the country through which we passed, lovely. The meadows are so rich that they are mown four times a year. The mountains on both sides of the valley are very steep, in many places, all but perpendicular; here numberless waterfalls everywhere meet the eye and heighten the enchantment of this region. Arrived at Brienz, we plunged at once into a large collection of Swiss work in a room on the ground floor of the hotel, and bought an exquisitely carved chamois hunter. After this we jumped into a little boat and were rowed by a man and woman across the lake to the foot of a mountain which we were to climb to see the Gressbach Falls. I took my favorite conveyance, the *chaise a porteur*, while the rest of the party walked. The scenery as you ascend is most romantic and picturesque. On one side, the wooded hills and valleys, and on the other, the green lake, with its amphitheatre of mountains. These stood around like a phalanx of giants, alternately throwing the reflection of their broad sides into the clear waters, and thus giving the mountain a double existence; for while they rear their heights almost to the heavens, they throw their entire reflection into the depths below. This lake is as green as an emerald and rivals the meadows in richness of coloring.

Arrived at the top of the mountain, we emerged from the woods and found ourselves on a rocky platform, or esplanade. On one side of it stands a small chalet for the accommodation of visitors, who go there to lunch on a delicious fish called the "Ombt," which is caught in the lake: and opposite the hotel is a kind of Arcade or Bazaar, where you find every variety of Swiss work. Several large trees shade this spot, and benches are placed beneath them; a huge mountain gorge lies under, and on a mountain directly opposite, are the Falls that make three leaps from the heights above to the valley beneath, and then run laughingly on to join the waters of the river and tell how far they have jumped. We ordered our lunch of the delicious fish, and while quietly eating it, the boat from Interlachen arrived, bringing a host of fashionables, who came upon us in Saratoga style, with muslin dresses and pink parasols, spreading themselves over the lawn in groups, playing off their little flirtations under the fine old trees. To us, quiet travelers, it was odd to find ourselves surrounded by belles and beaux. Next, the poor invalids, with their pale faces and wearied expression, came up in "chaises a portuer," and some sturdy old English gentlemen and ladies brought up the rear, panting from heat and fatigue. All were anxious about lunch, and we having finished ours, took our departure, and, descending, got into the return boat for Interlachen. On landing there, we found ourselves in a fashionable watering place; indeed this is the favorite one of the English, who have taken complete possession of it. This was the height of the season here, and gaily dressed people were roaming in every direction. The walks are beautifully shaded by large trees planted in avenues, so that one can enjoy a stroll even at midday.

We drove to the Hotel des Alps, which looked quite imposing. The piazzas were lined with flowers in jars, prettily arranged. Hurrying into our rooms, we dressed for dinner, and appeared at the table d'hote in time to secure good seats. It was crowded with English, and everybody was talking. One enjoys such a change, and your own language becomes a source of happiness when you have been deprived of it for some time. The moment they heard us speak, they looked up, and seemed to say, "So you are English, too." All were discussing plans for the future; some were telling of what they had just passed through, to others who seemed most anxious to go over the same ground. Dinner being over, we walked out to look around and admire. The beauty and fertility of this little valley is extraordinary; the greenest and most luxuriant meadows—the richest and most variegated foliage—orchards red with fruit, and gardens enamelled with flowers, form a picture of singular beauty; it occupies the space between the lakes of Brienz and Thun. The climate is delightfully soft, and the fine avenues of walnut trees I spoke of, make the walk most inviting. But to me its greatest charm was in the mountains all around, each presenting a different aspect. The Monk, so called, because on one side the mountain is of black rock, while the other is covered with snow; then there was the Eiger, or Giant that Byron speaks of in his Manfred, and the beautiful Jungfrau

There was something in the appearance of this mountain which excited interest as well as admiration. She rises the most perfect model of virgin loveliness in her icy robe, with her silver horn, as her finest and most beautiful peak is called. She has three peaks, one higher than the silver horn, but not as beautiful. Oh! what a glorious scene this was; the beauty of it seemed to grow upon you as you gazed at it.

The next morning the gentlemen went off to Berne, for our letters, as we had written our bankers to have them sent there, and we felt quite willing to remain behind in this charming place. Having moved into more commodious rooms, I arranged for a few days stay. I took out my writing materials, when the door opened, and a party of American friends rushed in, delighted to have found us, full of all they had seen, just from Grindelwald, where they had met M——, who told them they should find us here. They had been to the Wengen Alp, had seen the Jungfrau throw off her avalanches. I could listen for hours to hear of the Jungfrau, she has taken complete possession of my imagination, and 'tis enjoyment just to look at her. How pleasant it was to meet friends so far from our home: they seem to have become doubly dear to us. Just before our summons to dinner, another tap at the door; on opening it, there, to my amazement, stood our friend Mr. T—— from New York. He had met our gentlemen on their way to Berne, heard we were here, and had promised to come for us and bring us the next day to Thun to meet them. We all went down to the table d'hote in fine spirits and had excellent attendance, as Mr. T—— spoke German like a native, and the waiters flew at the sound. When we entered the saloon after dinner, we found persons from the neighborhood with a large supply of Swiss embroideries, so temptingly cheap, one could not resist buying them. We took a pleasant walk to two little Swiss cottages, where there is quite a display of their carved wood, and the most perfect we had yet seen. On our return we had another surprise in the arrival of dear M——, who had enjoyed himself very much, had seen a perfect sunrise on the top of the Faulhorn, which is rare, as it often is covered with clouds; he had picked up a funny little guide, who proved most admirable and, was delighted and proud at being permitted to guide a gentleman. We all went into the saloon after tea to see how people looked, and we soon were satisfied.

The English are the most stiff, joyless set of people when thrown together; each is so afraid of committing himself to his neighbor, and then they scan every one that enters, as much as to say, "Who are you?" This is the only place in Switzerland where you find a saloon to assemble in. The table d'hote is the usual gathering place, and you have to go to your own rooms the moment the meal is over. We took possession of a deep recess with a window in it, and enjoyed our old friend. The next morning drove to the little steamer on the lake of Thun, and soon arrived at this lovely place, drove to the hotel Bellevue, where we met the rest of our party from Bernt with packages of letters. What happiness it was to receive them. While sitting around the breakfast table a little dog rushed in and attracted us all by his singular appearance. He was full of play and had a droll expression; his hair was long and standing out straight, the color of it a blueish grey. He belonged to an English lady who occupied the next room; she came after her truant, and told us she had bought him the day before of a French woman for twenty dollars, and the poor woman, she said, had cried ever since at the loss of her darling dog Thun is a lovely spot, and that afternoon we enjoyed a glorious scene, in addition to the Monk, the Giant, and the Jungfrau, we had the bloomless Alps added to the landscape. The next morning M—— left us again to go over the Gemmi pass and meet us at Vevey. We took the boat for Interlachen, and from there a carriage in which we drove to Lauterbunen. The castle of Manfred was pointed out to us. After two hours we reached a valley closely shut in, and found ourselves directly at the foot of the Wengen Alp, which you ascend to see the Jungfrau and her beautiful avalanches. The height of the Jungfrau is 13,700 feet above sea level. It was a hot day, and our fellow travelers were not disposed to ascend, so I had to enjoy my beautiful mountain at a distance. She looks her name, and I felt the power of her loveliness. We drove to the hotel, ordered dinner, and then walked to the Fall of the Staubbach, which Byron describes in Manfred; it looks like mist rolling down instead of ascending, as if the of the rock had been condensed; its great beauty is the rainbows that are continually forming as the sun shines. The echos waked by an Alpine horn in this spot are like the firing of ordnance. At dinner thew ineswere the finest we had seen. Our drive home, our sail on the lake, our beautiful sunset, all made us feel it was hard to say good bye. The next day we were to go to Vevey; and here I must close, as I have given you enough of the sublime and beautiful for one letter. Yours, etc.

Family Circle.

PATIENCE.

A STORY FOR MOTHERS.

"Try again," said Mrs. Brown, encouragingly

"I have tried again, and still again, until I am fairly discouraged, and it's of no use."

"Every day"—Mrs. Edwards had proceeded thus far, when romping little Jenny, a merry child of six years, burst into the room, followed by Willie, two years younger, who, in his eager haste, stumbled over the baby seated upon the carpet, and threw him prostrate; upon which the little one set up a series of cries and screams in no pleasant way.

Mrs. Edwards sat still a moment, with compressed lips, and darkening brow; then springing from her chair, she caught Willie, and put him out of the room, and closed the door violently, saying, "There, don't let me see your face for an hour." Then seizing Jenny by the arm, she placed her, not very softly, upon a chair near the door, and said, "You are enough to craze one; now see if you can behave for a moment." Picking up baby, she gave him his playthings, not once noticing the little eager, outstretched arms and sorry look, as she left him to himself, and went back to her rocking-chair, and her conversation on her peculiar trials with these same children, who had so rudely interrupted her.

"There; I declare, it is enough to weary the patience of Job," said she, passing her handkerchief over her moist brow. "Did you ever hear such noisy children? What I shall do with them, I'm sure I don't know."

Good old Mrs. Brown said nothing, but the rapidity of knitting showed that her mind was busy. She was one of Mrs. Edwards' neighbors, and had come in to pass the afternoon. Kind, pleasant, and loving always, Mrs. Edwards looked up to her as one of her best and truest friends. More than once had her timely advice been of great service, and now she hoped for assistance in her perplexity. Mrs. Brown did not speak, however, and so Mrs. Edwards kept on. "I get all worn out and discouraged during the day, and when James comes home at night, I sometimes begin to tell him over my trials, when he just laughs, and tells Jenny what a comfort she is to mamma, frolics with Willie, calling him a *fine boy*, dances baby, and makes him caper and crow, telling me all the while how *good natured* they all are!" In the morning they are all asleep when he goes away, so he knows but very little about them! Oh dear! when will woman's troubles be less?"

Here the excited mother stopped to take breath, and looked at her friend, who was now knitting as calmly as if there was not a child on earth. Thinking Jenny very still, she looked next to where she set her, when lo, she was gone. Taking advantage of her mother's excited talk, she had stolen softly out to join her brother. This did not tend to calm Mrs. Edwards, who started immediately in pursuit. She found them both in the back yard, running to and fro, falling down, now and then, by way of variety, and greatly to the detriment of white pants and aprons. Shaking Willie, and saying sharply, "Look at your clothes, you careless child," she left him, and took Jenny into the house, seating her upon the chair again, at the same time giving her three or four smart blows upon her cheek, saying, "now see if you can sit still; I'll learn you not to sly off so, miss." Once more she seated herself, when baby, finding all his playthings beyond his reach, and tired, also, of sitting upon the floor so long, commenced crying, and she must get up again and take him.

Just then Willie came in with a huge rent in his apron, his face red with temper and excitement, and wanted water. "Oh! dear," sighed Mrs. Edwards. Aunt Brown kindly offered to get the water, and going into the kitchen, she not only gave him to drink, but bathed his face and head in the cool water, and the little fellow was soon at his play again, while Aunt Brown sought the sitting-room again. Jenny sat in the chair, her curly head thrown back, and the traces of tears upon her plump cheeks—fast asleep! She could not sit still awake, so nature came to her relief. Taking her in her arms, Mrs. Brown said, "Katie, where shall I lay her?" Mrs. Edwards started from her study; all her anger vanished at seeing Jenny asleep, and she quickly placed a pillow on the sofa, and she was laid down. The baby, too, soon followed his sister's example, and was laid upon the other end of the same sofa, and Mrs. Edwards, with a sigh of relief, turned to her sewing.

Then Mrs. Brown spoke. Her large brown eyes were filled with tears, her lip quivered, as she said, "Katie, shall I tell you a story?" Mrs. Edwards nodded assent, and she commenced: "Years ago I learned the lesson you must learn. I had a husband then, and three dear little ones. I was young, energetic, impatient, and nervous. The noise of my children disturbed me. I wished them to be quiet, and thoughtful, like men and women. One day, not feeling well, their noise disturbed me even more than usual, and I sent the two oldest out to play. In a little while Jamie, my second child, and only boy, came running in, rough and boisterous, as he always was. He carelessly hit my arm as I was sewing, and I pressed my needle deep into my finger. The pain and the provocation angered me, and I raised my hand and struck him, on his head, a blow that sent him far from me, at the same time saying, with my voice choked with passion, 'Now, be more careful.' He put his hand to his head, burst into tears, and left the room. I was sorry I struck him; I did not intend to inflict so severe a blow; my conscience smote me a few moments, and then the event passed from my mind. He played out till tea-time. I had recovered my usual good spirits, and at the table noticed Jamie's wit and fun as he played with his father. When I undressed him, I called his father's attention to his looks, so rosy and healthy. He repeated his little prayer, kissed me, said sweetly, 'Good night, mamma,' and was soon asleep. About 9 o'clock he woke up screaming, and I saw him sitting up, trying to ward off some imaginary blow; his eyes were open, but he did not know me. I took him in my arms. His hands were hot and dry, his lips parched. All night we watched by his couch, listening to his piteous cries. 'Don't whip Jamie, mamma, don't whip Jamie, he is *so* sorry;' and then he would place his little hot hands upon his head, and cower down, as though the blow was coming. O Katie, the anguish of that night! How I prayed for his life. How I begged forgiveness for that thoughtless blow. I knew it was the first cause of his sickness, and if he *died*, the *cause of his death*, and I—I—his *own* mother—had dealt it! But reason at length returned. He had a long and tedious fever, but recovered. God heard my prayer, and I never struck another blow in the heat of passion. My simple tale is finished, Katie, and you can draw your own moral, but let me tell you one thing. You must have patience, and try again and again, before you can overcome the difficulties of managing noisy children, and God grant you may never have such a lesson as I had."

Katie's tears were flowing fast, and she went to the still sleeping Jenny, almost fearing she would find her sick. When little Willie came in, tired and sleepy, she rocked him on her breast, and talked softly to him, while he wondered in his child-brain, "What made mamma cry?" When Jenny and Willie were both sleeping side by side in their cosy crib, Mrs. Edwards sat at her sewing, alone. Aunt Brown had gone home, and she had time for reflection. She shuddered as she thought of her own ungovernable temper, and the many, many angry, needless blows she had given her little ones, and she firmly resolved, with the help of God, to subdue that temper She did it, and also learned the great secret of governing children. "Govern yourself first. Seldom, if ever, raise your voice in reproving them. Speak earnestly, slowly, and softly if you would have them heed you. Never raise your hand in passion. You will repent it, if you do."—*Congregationalist.*

From the Congregationalist.

Newport Gardner.

IMMEDIATE ANSWER TO PRAYER.

"Before they call, I will answer; while they are yet speaking I will hear."—*Isaiah lxv: 24.*

One of the most tangible instances of a definite answer to a specific prayer which the records of uninspired history furnish, occurred in Newport, R. I., in the year 1791. It was the case of Newport Gardner, a colored man, and a slave of Capt. Caleb Gardner of that city. He was about 45 years of age, and had been brought to this country from Africa about 30 years previous. In person he was tall and commanding; in manners he was dignified and unassuming. He had learned to read and to sing, and did both with correctness and fluency. Indeed, he subsequently taught a singing school in Newport. He was a worthy and beloved member of the church under Dr. Samuel Hopkins, the great divine, and the cordial hater of the slave trade. Dr. Hopkins desired that he might be liberated and sent back to Africa, to open the way of salvation to his benighted countrymen, and in reference to this enterprise, Newport carefully preserved his knowledge of the language of his own people. In a letter to Dr. Levi Hart, of Preston, Conn., dated June 10th, 1791, Dr. Hopkins says of Newport, "He is a discerning, judicious, steady, good man."

Seventy years ago, lotteries were common in New England. Christians of that day engaged in them with as little scruple as those of this day do in fancy stocks, Eastern or Western lands, and kindred speculations.—Churches sometime bought a ticket in a lottery. In the spring of the year 1791, ten blacks in the town of Newport, of whom Newport Gardner was one, joined together and purchased a ticket in a lottery to be drawn in Boston. It drew a prize of $2,000. Newport had long been desirous to obtain his freedom. His wife and children were also the property of his master. His share of the $2,000, added to the little store he had before collected, was insufficient to buy the whole family at the price his owner set upon them. Newport had his daily task to perform, and what time he could gain he was at liberty to employ for himself. He husbanded his time with care, and added every cent of his extra earnings to the sum already laid up towards the redemption of himself and his family.

A Deacon in Dr. Hopkins' church, who had great faith in a personal God, and much sympathy for his dark-hued brother, advised Newport to spend his general time in prayer, asking him that he might obtain liberty sooner in that way than by adding it to work. With the simplicity that belongs to the earnest sincere, unlettered Christian, Newport took the advice. About the last of May, having gained a whole day for himself, he set it apart for a season of private fasting and supplication, to seek of God liberty for himself and his wife and children. To his pastor, Dr. Hopkins, and to two or three other Christian friends, he alone confided the disposal he purposed to make of his *gained* time. None else beside his *wife* knew that he was spending the day in wrestling with the Lord. His master was entirely ignorant of his employment. About four o'clock in the afternoon, Capt. Gardner sent to have Newport come to him. The messenger carried back word that it was his *gained* day, and he was engaged for himself. No matter, call him, was Capt. Gardner's reply. At this second summons the slave appeared before his master, who, then and there, gave him free papers, releasing him, his wife and children, from their bondage, on certain easy conditions. "The slave received his manumission with gratitude to his owner, but with still deeper gratitude to his all-wise Disposer above, who had signally answered his request for freedom, even before *he had fin'shed his supplication.*

These facts are well authenticated, as any one may become convinced who will take the trouble to examine Ferguson or Park's Memoirs of Dr. Hopkins.

When what one desires coincides with what one needs, who shall limit God's readiness to listen to the prayer of his humble, trustful, and submissive child and servant?

EVANGELINE.

An Investment that Paid.

A word spoken in due season, how good is it! In my visiting rounds I called a few days since at a tinshop. The man I found there recognized and welcomed me at once, to my surprise, for I had no recollection of the place or of him. I asked him where we had met.

"O," said he, "I've seen you a hundred times—all over Brooklyn."

"Can't you name some particular place?"

"Well," he said—a pause—"well the jail for one."

"What! have you ever been there?"

"Been there ten times!"

"What for?"

"For being drunk."

"I remember you there," he continued, "three years ago. I remember what you said to me, too. (Repeating it.)

"But has it done you any good?"

He pointed in reply to a pile of boxes;—"there is a hundred dollars worth of tin, it's paid for." He pointed to a harness hanging on the wall—"that's paid for." He pointed to a wagon by the door, "that's mine, and paid for, and this afternoon I am going to buy a horse. And that's what it has done."

"And how was all this change brought about with you?"

He shook his head, and replied, "not all at once. I went through a great deal of misery before I stopped drinking. I told you I was put in jail ten times. I fell into the dock once in winter. After struggling awhile with the cakes of ice, that slipped away from my numb fingers as fast as I tried to get hold of them, I gave up, and was sinking for the last time, when a rope was thrown me, and they got me out. But that did not stop me. My wife was as bad as I was. We had a baby six months old, and one evening when it was screaming, somebody came in, and said, "Why don't you give that child something to eat, and stop its noise?" I told him I would if I had anything to give it. There was not a cent nor a morsel in the house. That night I lay awake hearing the baby cry, and thought it over, and all that had been said to me. It was then I came to myself. I told my wife that if she would stop, I would. We did stop. That was a year ago. We went to work. I made tin ware, and she peddled it on her back. Now she can ride."

But the man was bettered only in morals—not in spirit and toward God. He gave no attendance to the means of grace. He had not even provided himself with hat or coat fit to appear in a public place. I saw him provided in these respects, and got his promise to go with me to church. To-morrow, I expect to see him in a prayer-meeting. I feel as if my small investment three years ago had paid.

"In due season ye shall reap."—*Examiner.*

JAPANESE AMUSEMENTS.—Lieutenant Habersham, of the U. S. Steamer Powhatan, contributes to the Philadelphia *Ledger* a letter, from which we make the following extract:

Before leaving Japan we saw a most interesting display of "Winter evening amusements for children." I relate it, to show how far advanced these people are in some things.

One of our Dutch friends had presented us with a small box containing what looked like several hundred pieces of broom straw, from three-eighths to an inch in length.

"Throw one of those in that cup of hot water!" he said. We did as desired, and it had no sooner touched the surface than it expanded into a representation of a Japanese woman in full dress. Another proved to be a very buffalo-like cow, a third was a sword, and a fourth quite a handsome walking cane.

"Throw in a dozen at a time!" said our friend.

Of course we complied, picking up at random, and they all proved to be different. There were houses, dogs, short-tailed cats, horses, trees and flowers; and I suppose had we thrown in half the box, we might have seen duplicates of almost everything known to the Japanese. As it was however, we emptied our curiosity, divided the contents of the box between us, and stowed them away in our rooms for the purpose of astonishing the natives at home.

LITTLE PEARL, who has recently lost his mother, and whose father shortly after married again to a lady with a large family, was in his prayers, "God bless my papa and learn me—and my new blue-bonnet ma."

The War on Crinoline.

A lady whose style of piety was more affected than attractive, once took a friend to task for wearing feathers. "But," said the friend, "Why are my feathers more objectionable than the brilliant artificial flowers in your own bonnet?" "Oh," replied the conscious disciple of Cant, "Christians must draw a line *somewhere*, and *I* draw it at feathers!" This seemed to her a sufficient reply.

"Take off that bow," shouted a coarse grained Methodist minister to a prominent and most excellent lady in his congregation who had ventured upon this moderate adornment; "Madam, take off that bow, or I will read you out of meeting." The good sister was read out, and not long after, the boorish minister was read out of Conference.

The resolution passed several ecclesiastical bodies at the South and West touching the present style of ladies' dress, and upon a par with the criticism exhibited by these anecdotes. To be sure, this style, like any other, may be carried to an extravagant and ludicrous extreme; but as a style, we hope it will never be abandoned for any new whim of fashion. It is not only tasteful and elegant in effect, but it contributes decidedly to the good health and comfort of our wives and daughters. Besides, the industrial interests involved in skirt manufacture are immense.

We have had the curiosity to make some inquiries concering a single establishment, that of W. S. & C. H. Thomas, 233 Broadway, manufacturers of the well known "Crown Skirts." Much of the work is done by machinery, some of which is exceedingly curious in its movements. For instance, the proprietors have invented a clasp for their "Picolomini," by means of which a set of steel hoops can be detached from muslin; and one cutting machine turns out 200 clasps per minute, or 12,000 per hour. Another machine will produce fifty eleven-spring skirts in a day. In addition to the special mechanical contrivances for the work, a large number of sewing machines, and over 1000 girls are constantly employed in the establishment.

An amusing article in the *Eclectic* advises the ladies to abjure steel for whalebone; but we are sure that when the steel frames manufactured by this New York firm have been tested in England, their elasticity and durability will compel the critic to review his decision. The latest invention, a complete eylet fastening, bas so far perfected this article of manufacture, that the proprietors now boldly advertise it as "The Indestructible."—*Independent.*

DIDN'T THE SAVIOUR GET IN.—One Sabbath morning a little boy, four years old, came near his father, who was reading a sermon on the text, "Behold, I stand at the door and knock"—Rev., iii: 20. The little fellow's notice was attracted by what he heard, and he listened with fixed attention. The sermon was hardly good enough to be fully comprehended by the child; for such excellence in preaching is as rare as it is desirable. He caught enough, however, to know that the Saviour earnestly desired to enter the heart. At the close, he immediately asked, "Pa, didn't the Saviour get in?"

The questioner little knew how hard it is to gain an entrance for the Saviour. What say you, my readers? Why "didn't the Saviour get in" when he knocked at your heart? Out of the mouths of babes there comes a wisdom which condemns all who refuse to open unto Jesus.

A GREAT WONDER.—The Rev. Mr. Guthrie, an eminent minister, in Scotland, of the olden time, was one evening traveling home very late. Having lost his way on a moor, he laid the reins on the neck of his horse, and committed himself to the direction of Providence. After long traveling over ditches and fields, the horse brought him to a farmer's house, into which he went, and requested permission to sit by the fire till morning, which was granted. A popish priest was administering extreme unction to the mistress of the house, who was dying. Mr. Guthrie said nothing till the priest had retired. Then he went forward to the dying woman and asked her if she enjoyed peace in the prospect of death, in consequence of what the priest had said and done to her. She answered that she did not; on which he spoke to her of salvation through the atoning blood of the Redeemer. The Lord taught her to understand, and enabled her to believe the message of mercy, and she died triumphing in Jesus Christ as her Saviour. After witnesing this astonishing scene, Mr. Guthrie mounted his horse and rode home. On his arrival he told Mrs. Guthrie he had seen a great wonder during the night. "I came," said he, "to a farm-house, where I found a woman in a state of *nature*; I saw her in a state of *grace*; and I left her in a state of *glory*."

There's not a name beneath the skies, nor is there one in heaven above,
But that of Jesus, can suffice the sinner's burden to remove.
Sweet name! when once its virtue's known, how weak all other helps appear!
The sinner trusts to it alone, and finds the grand specific there.

"WHAT do you mean, you rascal!" exclaimed an individual to an impudent youth that had seized him by the nose in the street.

"Oh, nothing, only I am going to seek my fortune, and father told me to be sure to seize hold of the first thing that turned up."

RAILROADING is like a nail driven into a post, which after the first or second blow may be drawn out with little difficulty; but that thing goes on to the head, and you cannot take hold to draw it out. It can only be done by the destruction of the wood.

An Irishman lately starving in London, and passing through Grand street, observed a grocer during a snowstorm, open his shutters, and commence sweeping the snow from before his door. "Arrah, now," said he, "that's the first time in my life that I have seen live red herrings."

The Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO:
THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1859.

A REVIVAL IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Would God we could announce in joyful tones that such a work, powerful and wide-spread, were already in full progress. But although this is not our privilege this week, we have strong hopes that the time is not distant when it may be ours. We think we see the tokens of the special presence of the Spirit among us, and that God is manifesting His readiness, if we will but "bring all the tithes into his store-house," to "pour us out a blessing until there shall not be room enough to receive it." O, what blessing so great could be bestowed upon this community, this State, this whole Pacific coast, as a deep and general revival of religion in San Francisco?

This city is a great commercial center, and as such, its influence extends throughout all the region bordering on the western ocean. Who can estimate then, the moral power of a great work of grace here, or tell us what would be the effect up and down the coast, and in the interior? And how much is such a work needed here and in all the portions of country that are connected with this city commercially. On this point we will not now dwell, as we intend to speak of it more fully hereafter. We have time and space this week only to call attention to it, and to ask our readers to ponder the subject themselves, and to enquire what they can do to aid in securing an object so important. It is not one in which the citizens of San Francisco alone are interested, but it is one which should enlist the sympathies and prayers of all Christians who are accustomed to read these pages.

Brethren in the ministry, pastors of the churches in this city, what a fearful responsibility rests upon you in respect to the question whether or not religion shall be revived, and there shall be a general work of grace here. Are your hearts already enlisted for this object, and is it the burden of your prayers? If not, be entreated to think of it, to pray over it, and not to rest until your feelings are aroused, and you can adopt the fervent language of the prophet: "O Lord revive thy work." You cannot expect your people will go beyond yourselves in their interest and efforts for this result. Will you not address yourselves to the work of aiding in arousing the attention of this community, of quickening Christians, and awakening the impenitent, by your conversation and prayers, and above all, by the adaptation of your preaching to the production under God, of such effects?

Brethren of the churches, will you not co-operate with your pastors in this great work? Will you not meditate on the moral condition of this city and the region with which it is connected, and on your duty and responsibility, and resolve that as for you, you will, one and all, "come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty." Let every one earnestly inquire, "Lord, what wilt *Thou* have *me* to do?" and determine to *do it*. God has given each of you a special work to do here. For this he brought you here from the far distant homes of your childhood, or here interposed to arrest your attention, and to call you "out of darkness into His marvellous light." And soon he will call you to account for your stewardship. See to it that you be able to say when that solemn hour shall come, "I have finished the work which Thou gavest me to do."

Impenitent hearer, if the eyes of such a one shall fall on this page, have you no concern with th s subject? Is it nothing to you whether there be a revival of religion here or not? Your immortal interest is at stake, and perhaps this is the time when your eternal destiny is to be determined. Pass through this year unconverted, and it may then be forever too late for you to escape the wrath to come. O, dying sinner, who reads these lines, make haste and delay not to secure salvation. Begin at once to care for your priceless soul, and resolve that you will attend these meetings, and to the fullest extent improve all the means of grace, and press into the kingdom.

Brethren in the ministry, and of the churches in the interior of this State, will you not pray for us? Let the united prayer of all Christians in California and on the Pacific, go up to the throne of grace *now*, earnest and persevering, for a great and all-pervading revival of religion in San Francisco, and God will hear your supplications, and bless us, and in blessing us, He will also bless you, through the influence of such a work here on yourselves and the communities where you dwell. "He that watereth others shall be watered a'so himself."

It is all important to be able to discern the signs of the times, and to perceive the workings of God's Spirit and providence, and to be ready to co-operate with Him in His gracious designs. And *now*, as it seems to us, He is plainly calling His people to arise and build, for He is ready to help.

WORK OF GOD IN THE CITY.

We are happy to say that the religious interest in this city, of which we have before spoken, continues. The evening prayer meetings are well attended, and they are sustained with spirit, especially among "the side-hill churches." Last week they were held in the Washington Street Baptist Church and the Folsom Street Methodist Church. This week they are continued in the Powell Street Methodist and Howard Street Churches. The attendance at the former place on Monday evening was large, the house being full. The duty of Christians to be in a state in which they could offer "the effectual fervent prayer of the righteous man," was dwelt upon, and there seemed to be an increased sense of responsibility in regard to that point.

Among the speakers was one who gave an interesting narrative of his conversion in the mines. He noticed one evening that his companion in camp was intently engaged with a book, and he asked him what he was reading. He told him he was employed in prayer simultaneously with his family a thousand miles distant, who had a similar work to that which he held in his hand, which contained a prayer for every day in the year, and he and they had agreed to unite thus in prayer by using the same form at the same hour. This made a deep impression on the speaker's mind. He took the volume into his hand, and for the first time for many years he prayed, by adopting the language of one of the prayers in the book, and from that time he has continued to pray, and now finds no lack of help.

He spoke earnestly and effectively.

On Monday last a meeting of all the evangelical pastors of the city, with some laymen of the different churches, was held for consultation, and it was determined to hold union meetings after the evening prayer meetings next week, and commence a similar series at 4 p.m. These latter meetings will be held, for the present, in the basement of Calvary church, (Rev. Dr. Scott's) on Bush street, commencing promptly at 12 m., and ending *precisely* at 1 o'clock. Pastors and members will be expected not to exceed *five minutes* in each case, and all the churches will co-operate.

It is sincerely hoped that there will be a large attendance of persons of both sexes, and that the meetings will be productive of good. What Christian does not wish to see God's work revived, and who would dare deliberately to stand in the way of so desirable a result? And who knows how far his influence may extend in promoting or hindering a general revival here. Remember Achan, fellow-Christian, and beware how you take the responsibility of bringing defeat on the people of God, or involve yourself to any extent in such guilt.

Arrange your affairs, then, so as to attend these meetings generally, if not always; and do not go merely for the sake of *setting a good example*, but go there TO PRAY. Go with a heart full of earnest desires for a fresh baptism of the Spirit on yourself, and for quickening and converting influences upon others. And not only go yourself, but do what you can to induce others to go, both of professors and non professors of religion. Adjust your business and your household matters so that your clerks, your domestics and your children may be there. Better dispense with one meal a day, or suffer damage in your business, if it were necessary, than to lose the benefit of these meetings. Be there promptly, participate in the exercises, and do all in your power to aid in the object designed to be accomplished. Be pointed and specific in prayers and remarks, and above all BE SHORT.

THE CORRUPTION OF YOUTH.

It is charged upon Catiline, that when he plotted the overthrow of the most powerful Empire of his times, he commenced by corrupting the youth. It was a master stroke. The Roman youth once corrupted, little else remained to effect a complete success. The enemies of the American Republic may accomplish the work of its destruction, far sooner, by depraving our children and our youth, than by armies and navies; far sooner, and more effectually, even, than by throwing discord into our national councils or sundering the Federal Union. The preservation of our youth, thereforth, the training of their intellect and heart, the conservation of their manners, the integrity of their lives and the unstained virtue of their associations, becomes a matter of momentous importance.

To this end the State must do its part—the church must fulfill hers, and every good citizen labor with a zeal and constancy adequate to the greatness of the interest at stake. Our youth *are being corrupted*. An evil of exceedingly alarming and destructive nature is spreading among them like poison that runs in the blood. Silently, unseen, and comparatively unknown, it does more in a day to ruin a son or a daughter, than a month's contact with undisguised public sins. From Europe and many cities of our Eastern States, a flood of abomination has poured in upon us of late in the shape of improper books, pictures, cards, etc., revolting as well as pernicious in the extreme. Parties under a fictitious name, have established themselves in this city as publishers, and for some time past have not only furnished hawkers with their books, but have sent catalogues to interior towns, soliciting orders. Several of these catalogues, accompanied with letters, have fallen into the hands of Postmasters, who, with commendable promptness and propriety, have sent them to the chief of Police in in this city, with a request to break up the business if possible.

Mr. Burke, the indefatigable and faithful head of our Police Department, is not only willing, but has everything in readiness to put an effectual stop to the publication and sale of this Satanic literature just as soon as the Legislature will give him a law that will enable him to strike the blow. There is already a bill for this purpose in the Legislature. It is drawn up with great care, and if it ever becomes a law, we predict it will not only serve as a terror to evil doers, but if it is ever taken to the Supreme Court, it will fall back on their heads with seven fold power.

It is late, but we trust not too late, for the passage of a new bill. Some of our leading daily journals urge the expediency of suspending the rules rather than that the bill should fail of becoming a law. We do not see how the least question of propriety can be raised respecting it. It needs, even, no discussion. The necessity of it must seem imperative, when we are informed by the best authority, that these vile books are smuggled into hundreds of families by servants who are bribed on purpose, and shown to children, to girls particularly, and so prepare, or lead them on to inevitable ruin.

There are evils and vices enough, already, to contend against; customs, practices and notions of society which keep in constant exercise the vigilance of parents and guardians lest the morals of their youth be corrupted, and their lives end in sorrow and disgrace. To them, this additional one is more than can be borne. The stealthy, invisible serpent may throw the fatal coil without the stir of a suspicion, and crush forever the tender growth of those purer sympathies, principles and instincts which, in their maturity, form the glory of woman and the majesty of man. It is evident this insidous evil must, in nine cases out of ten, elude the notice or knowledge of even the most scrupulous and careful, and the great means upon which we must rely to accomplish the work of suppressing or extinguishing it, is, an adequate law in the hands of an Argus eyed Police. We are confident such a law will be given.

Men can talk about personal rights, in discussing the suppression of intemperance, of the impracticability of putting down gambling and places of ill resort, of conscience and policy in Sunday law, but no man can say one word to tolerate or extenuate for a single moment, this plague of obscene, immoral and unmitigatedly hellish literature.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

Rev. L. Hamilton, of Columbia, has received and accepted a call from the Presbyterian Church in San Jose. He will enter upon the duties of his new charge some time in May.

Rev. W. Jones, of Camptonville, has been called by the citizens of Eureka, at Humboldt Bay, to become their pastor. The invitation is accompanied with such demonstrations of an earnest and liberal nature, as go to show their high appreciation of the man they have invited to minister to them in spiritual things. Mr. Jones will probably reach his new field in the early part of May.

The Howard Street Church, of which Rev. S. H. Willey is Pastor, have made arrangements to dispose of their present church edifice and lot to the Baptist Church now worshipping in Pine street, and will immediately commence to build a new and more commodious edifice.

The Baptists, of the Tabernacle Church, have transferred their interests in Pine street to the M. E. Church, South.

MOUNTAIN CORRESPONDENCE.

[illegible], April 1859.

MR. EDITOR: Our town yet survives. Whether it will pass through the coming summer escaping the devouring element, I am not prophet enough to predict positively. But if the last fire was in consequence of combustible shanties being occupied in the heart of the town by careless Chinamen—and if the same cause always works out the same result, then there will be another fire. These detestibly filthy washeries abound again. But somebody makes money by renting them, and who, in these mammon days, would dispute a man's right to make money, even at the risk of burning a whole town? Moreover, it, as certain ones given to faith in Providence, have said, the last fire was a judgment on our public sink and abomination, and if the same cause will produce the same result, then we will have another fire. For every haunt of vice and abomination consumed, is raised up again, new ones added unto their number, and public drunkenness, gambling, and licentiousness, are rampant.

We have had a regular old fashioned winter up here. Old Hiemes, with his hoary locks of frost and snow—mantled with ice, and his breath of chilling cold, has been lurking about us ever since last December. Even now, when lovely Spring would come up to visit us from her genial valley home, to cheer us with her smiles of warm sunshine her lovely eyes of blossoming flowers and breath of gentle zephyrs, the hateful Old Imp marshals his chilly hosts from his mountain bargdom of snow, and drives her back. Did he but know how we hate him, how anxions we are to welcome the mild visitor among us, he would ascend to his cheerless throne on the Sierras and stay there. But how to drive him up, puzzles us about as much as how to get drunkenness, licentiousness and kindred powers out of our town. Patience, they say, is a very useful commodity for one in a predicament where he can't help himself.

Mr. Editor, have you retired in peace from the war in behalf of the Bible in our Public Schools, and hung up your sword? You will have to take it down again, for "peace is not yet." A victory has been gained over the Bible which should cause the disciples of Loyola throughout the State, to rejoice with exceeding great joy. Last Friday, the Commissioners of our public School, met to examine candidates for the responsible position of teacher. One had applied only at the earnest solicitation of one of the Commissioners—a teacher who has few, if any equals in the State. They did not pretend to examine him only on two points, *prayer* and *the Bible*. They informed him that they considered both sectarian, and inadmissible in the school. And I suppose his declaration, that he had been in the habit of using both prayer and the Bible in school for ten years, and that he would not teach without them, convinced the learned junto that he was not qualified to teach the school. Be this as it may, it was given to another man.

Hearing of these facts, I felt enough interest to go to the new teacher, and from his own lips learned that *he was not allowed to read the Bible in the school or have the children read it*. Henceforth, to the honor of our Christian civilization, secured us by the Bible, and the Bible alone, be it recorded, that in Nevada, the capitol of Nevada county, the Bible is voted a book not fit to be read to our children in the Public School! Rejoice, ye parents, for your children growing up under the influence of more than a score of haunts of prostitution, and more than *one hundred* drinking and gambling hells, will, at least, in the schools, be free from the corrupting influence of a sectarian Bible, and sectarian prayers. Shades of our Fathers, how we are progressing!

Wherefore is the Bible thus excluded? Ostensibly, because it is a sectarian book; but really, because one of the Commissioners is a Catholic, and the Sir oracle of the Board. What say you, Mr. Editor, to a Catholic Commissioner for our Public Schools? My creed is this: If the propagandists of that faith do not want the Bible in their schools, let them keep it out, and if Protestant parents are reckless enough of the religious interest of their child to send them to such a school, let them do so. But when they seek control over our Public Schools, and thrust our Bible out of them, the sooner we thrust them out the better. Let them take care of their own Godless, bibleless schools, and we will take care of our Bible and our schools too.

ANDERSON.

FROM ARIZONA.

We copy from the S. F. *Herald*, of yesterday, the following:

We find the following news in the *Arizonian*, of March 31st, received last evening by the Overland Mail:

The Sopori Silver Mining Company, of Providence, Rhode Island, capital $1,000,000, will commence operations shortly, with a strong force. The Arizona Mining Company, of New York, will also commence work very soon. The silver mines of the Territory are beginning to attract great attention in the States, and various new companies are forming to explore and labor throughout this country.

The Overland Mail Company have succeeded in sinking several fine wells on the Colorado desert, in each case finding water at a depth of about fifty feet. Efforts are still being prosecuted with the prospect of supplying that desert country with water.

BATTLE IN SONORA.—The *Voz de Sonora*, organ of the so-called Liberal Government of Sonora, publishes that in a rencounter at the Mimbres, near Cazula, in Sonora, Pesquiera defeated one thousand troops of the Conservative party under the command of Gen. Inhuanza. Seven pieces of artillery and about five hundred prisoners fell into the hands of Pesquiera. Gen. Inhuanza retreated with the scattered remains of his force towards Massilan, but was pursued by Pesquiera's cavalry.

The particulars given by the *Voz de Sonora*, are supposed to be a little exaggerated.

STATE PRISON AFFAIRS.

It appears that in the management of the State prison, the State cannot prevent the occurrance of abuses of the grossest kind. A committee appointed by the Assembly to investigate charges against the managers of that institution, on Monday last, reported to the House, that the six distinct charges against them were sustained by proof. The charges were:

That there was no regular set of books kept at the Prison to show the entire transactions of that institution.

That some of the vouchers, as represented in the Director's Report, do not represent the actual cash paid out.

That Lieut. Governor Wallace acted in bad faith, and unworthy of his position, in attempting to obtain $225 per month as Warden.

That the daily labor of improvement by the Directors in their Report does not exist.

That the Directors' Report does not show the correct account of labor there, being a deficiency of several hundred thousand.

That the [illegible] Lieut. Governor Wallace, on several occasions was present, at dances where a convict named "Jackaway," was playing the fiddle; that the Warden there became interested, broke up the dance, etc.

Sandwich Islands Correspondence.

MAKAWAO, MAUI, Feb. 16th, 1859.

EDITOR PACIFIC: If you see the *Commercial Advertiser* of the 10th inst., you will see the latest intelligence from the volcano. An earlier paper will tell you of the eruption of the volcano on Mauna Loa. Still, as you may not see the said paper, or may not at once notice this item, let me tell you of the doings of Pele, once famed as the Goddess of Kilauea, the Volcano, but now, thanks to the gospel of Christ, feared by none, except perhaps by some aged Hawaiian living in the vicinity of the crater. In other words, let me tell you of the late eruption on Hawaii. January 23d, three weeks ago, our friends at Hilo witnessed another terrific sight near the summit of Mauna Loa, at or near the place of the eruption in 1855. The sight of a large stream of molten lava gushing from near the summit of a mountain 10,000 feet in height, and rushing down the plain below with great velocity, must have been a sight exceedingly grand. At first it was thought that the flow was, as in 1855, towards Hilo and Byron's Bay. But we learn from those who have visited the island since the eruption, that it reached the sea on the west, or Kona side of the island. It is said that the lava, on reaching the bottom of the mountain, filled a large valley between Mauna Loa and Mauna Hualalai, which occupied five days in doing; the stream then made its way westward, near the course of an eruption in 1804, and reached the sea at a little village, Palaoa, some ten miles from Kawaihae. It destroyed a few native houses, uninhabited, I presume at the time, a cocoanut grove, and rushed into the sea. At the last accounts, the lava was still running, and had formed a break-water into the sea, estimated at two miles in length. The sight from a ship's deck at night must have been sublime beyond description. No one can conceive its grandeur who has not seen something of the kind, and no one who has seen it, can adequately describe it.

I said that Pele was now feared by none. I meant *superstitiously* feared, as formerly, when no one dared to approach the crater of Kilauea without an offering of some sort. Instructed from the word of God, the people have learned that the fires of the volcano were kindled by the great Jehovah, whose power alone caused these mountains to tremble. While I am glad that the superstitious dread of Pele has ceased, I would have them feel as I have always felt, when experiencing the shock of an earthquake, or looking down into the boiling caldrons of Kilauea, emotions of reverence and awe in the presence of Him who "looketh on the earth and it trembleth; toucheth the hills, and they smoke." O, that all, both native and foreigners, who now see and hear these displays of divine power, would fear the great God, tremble at His word, and fly to the cross of Christ for the pardon of those sins which have long been provoking Him to inflict upon all on these shores His fearful judgments. For one, I have not half the fears of earthquakes and eruptions of volcanoes, fearful, though they are, that I have of the advertising, and sale, and use of rum, brandy, whisky, and other poverty, and crime, and death-producing liquids, at the metropolis of the Islands. And then the theatre, commended also by our weekly English newspapers, and frequented by multitudes on the night previous to the Sabbath, thus disqualifying them for the duties and privileges of the day of God, not to say, poisoning their minds with sentiments of an immoral character; and finally, the *hula*, or native dance, shameful in the extreme, and yet allowed, apologized for, not to say, defended, by men in high places, both natives and foreigners. I cannot express the depth of my abhorrence of these things, the whole commerce in ardent spirits, the theatre and the *hula*. Were every mountain on the islands a burning volcano, belching forth streams of liquid fire, to cover our plains, it were nothing in comparison to these God-dishonoring, soul ruining doings. There has been a manly struggle made of late by the lower house of the Hawaiian Legislature, by the representatives of the people, to put down the shameful *hula* or heathen dance, but this has been opposed in the upper house. The result remains to be seen. Of this and other doings of the Legislature, I will speak at another time, if spared, when their session shall have closed.

If you see the *Commercial Advertiser* and the *Polynesian*, or government paper, you will see that they who conduct these sheets, are eagle-eyed to each others' inaccuracies and mistatements. Impartial men see, or think they see, ground to complain of both. We need a paper of a higher character than either of these sheets claim. There is some talk in the Legislature of disposing of the government press, as the supporting of it costs a great deal, and falls upon the poor people, not one in a hundred of whom can read the paper. But I do not see much probability of such a measure being carried at present.

I would speak of our agricultural prospects at this place, but am nearly full. Much wheat has been sown, and much of it already destroyed by caterpillars, whose ravages are fearful to witness. But these, with more important matters, touching ourselves and people, I reserve for a future communication. I am, my dear sir,

Yours, with much respect,

J. S. GREEN.

THE BULKHEAD SWINDLE.

We are mortified to be compelled to say that the bill, known as the Parsons Bill, passed the Senate, yesterday, by a vote of eighteen ayes to seventeen nos. That the gentlemen who voted in the affirmative may be known, we print their names in heavy, black type, as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Anderson, Allen, Bluxton, Brodley, Hunt, Hutchinson, Graves, Grant, Griffith, Mason, Mott, Holden, Ketchum, Lansing, Merrill, Quint, Tinen, and Wheeler—18.

NOES—Messrs. Baker, Berry, Burch, Burton, Denver, Gregory, Kirkpatrick, McDonald, O'Farrell, Pacheco, Park, Parker, Phelps, Pyle, Redman, Thom, and Williams—17.

Senator Phelps changed his vote to the affirmative for the purpose of moving a reconsideration.

As citizens of San Francisco, we cannot but remark that, had *all* our members been true to the wishes and interests of those who elected them, this unjust bill would have been defeated, and we cannot but hope it will yet fail of becoming a law. We understand a public meeting is to be called to give our citizens an opportunity of expressing their opinion on the subject before final action is taken in the Legislature.

THE CROPS.—*San Joaquin.*—Speaking of crops in this county, the Stockton *Argus* says:—"We are informed that the growing grain on the ranches beyond French Camp has been greatly injured by the late heavy winds. Entire fields have been prostrated beyond the hope of recovery, and farmers who sowed late have abandoned all hope of full crops. It is estimated that not less than two thousand acres of grain in growth on French Camp have been destroyed by the high winds."

THE MORMONS AT SALT LAKE.

We have long believed that too little attention has been paid to the Mormons, who occupy so important a position on the route connecting California with the Atlantic States. During the past two years, however, public attention has been called in that direction, and from present appearances, decided measures will soon be taken, which must determine the question whether a set of men, banded together under principles subversive of morality and virtue, shall be allowed to exist as a distinct community, in defiance of the Government of the United States, in the heart of our country.

That our readers may know something of the crimes of which they are believed to be guilty, we give the following extract from the correspondence of the S. F. *Bulletin*, of April 12:

"I informed you in a former communication that soon after the adjournment of the U. S. Court in Great Salt Lake City, Judge Cradlebaugh, of this District, had received important information, relative to crimes which were committed in this District. I now learn that since then Judge Cradlebaugh has satisfied himself, beyond a doubt, that the massacre of a train of emigrants, on their way to California, numbering 140 souls, at the Mountain Meadows, in the fall of 1857, *was committed by leading Mormons*, assisted by the Indians; and, also, that the murders of the two Parish's (father and son), and Potter and Forbes, at Springville; of Jones and his mother, at Spanish Fork; of Lance, at Lehi; and of others committed in his District, were also perpetrated at the instigation and command of the church leaders."

The following is from the charge of Judge Cradlebaugh, to the Grand Jury in the U. S. District Court, March 8th:

BRIGHAM YOUNG AT HIS TRICKS.—This legislation seems to be skillfully drawn, so as to prevent the District Courts from discharging their duties; but, as though it had been insufficient to accomplish that object, we find the late Executive of the Territory, joining in the crusade against the Courts, and denouncing the judges, jurors and members of the bar in the vilest terms—that, too, while the Governor was the sworn executive officer of the Territory—sworn to take care that the laws should be faithfully executed. There is no question about this. I learn these facts from a sermon of his published in the Deseret *News*, the church organ.

THE MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE.—I may mention to you the massacre at the Mountain Meadows. In that massacre a whole train was cut off, except a few children who were too young to give evidence in Court. It has been said that this offence was committed by the Indians. In committing such an outrage Indians would not be so discriminate as to save only such children as would be unable to give testimony of the transaction in a Court of Justice. In a general slaughter, if any were to be saved by Indians, they would have been most likely those persons who would give less trouble than infants. But the fact is, there were others there engaged in that horrible crime.

A large, organized body of white persons is to be seen leaving Cedar City late in the evening, all armed, traveling in wagons and on horseback, under the guide and direction of the prominent men of that place. The object of their mission is a secret to all but those engaged in it. To all others the movement is shrouded in mystery. They are met by another organized band from the town of Harmony. The two bands are consolidated. Speeches are made to them by their desperate leaders in regard to their mission. They proceed in the direction of the Mountain Meadows. In two or three days they may be seen returning from that direction bearing with them an immense amount of property, consisting of mules, horses, cattle and wagons, as the spoils of their nefarious expedition. Out of a train of one hundred and forty persons, fifteen infants alone remain, who are too young to tell the sad story. That Indians were engaged in it there is no doubt; but they were incited to engage in it by white men, worse than demons.

MURDER OF POTTER AND THE PARRISH'S.—I will also call your attention to a case near here, at Springville—the murders of Potter and the Parrish's. The Parrish's and Potter not being satisfied with the condition of affairs there, are about to leave for California. Not deeming it safe to leave in the day time, they start out in the evening. Within a short distance of the south gate of the city wall, two of the Parrish's, father and son, and Potter, are most brutally murdered. Owen Parrish, a lad of 17 or 18 years of age, is with them at the time. Owen makes his escape and succeeds in getting back to his uncle's house in the village. By his testimony you will learn the names of the persons who were identified in the commission of the offence. He will be able to tell you who followed him to the house of his uncle. These murders took place on the 14th March, 1857. Springville is a village of a few hundred inhabitants. Here are three persons butchered in the most inhuman manner, and the criminals go unwhipt of justice."

Several other murders and outrages were pointed out equally plain in the charge of the Judge, and yet in despite of all this, a Mormon Grand Jury, sworn to discharge their duty honestly and fearlessly, after a session of a week, neglected taking any action, "and the Judge being fully satisfied from the composition of the Jury that the Commissioners had designedly placed upon the panel the very persons engaged in the commission of these murders, with their relatives and friends, in order to prevent any bills from being reported, he commenced the examination of the witnesses in the Parrish case himself, acting in his capacity of a committing magistrate, and upon the evidence adduced, issued warrants for the arrests of a number of persons implicated."

ARREST OF MORMON BISHOPS.—Upon continuing the examination of the witnesses, Lorin Johnson, another member of the Grand Jury, was implicated in the Parrish murder, as also the bishop of Springville, and Snow, the President of the Provo State. These men, however, all fled and escaped before the Marshal could arrest them, and it is said have gone into the mountains. The bishops of Parowan and Cedar city, near the scene of the Mountain Meadow Massacre, have also fled—and, in fact, you can now scarcely find a leading bishop, teacher, or other prominent churchman in the Southern settlements: they all have secreted themselves.

JURIES DISCHARGED.—On Monday the 21st inst., the Grand Jury not having examined a single witness since the preceding Wednesday, and still refusing to make any report whatsoever, were discharged by the Judge.

We regret that our limited space does not admit our making further extracts, but the above is sufficient to show to what an extent of crime the false prophets of Mormonism have dared to go. It is impossible to believe the U. S. Government will make itself a party to such atrocities, by allowing them to go unpunished.

CITY ITEMS.

INDICTMENT OF CAPTAIN PENDLETON.—The U. S. Grand Jury, on Monday, presented two indictments against Capt. Ephraim Pendleton. One indictment charges him with beating and wounding Peter Neilson, with a rattan, and the other for wounding Charles Brown. District Attorney Delle Torre gave notice that he would submit to the Jury these other bills for cruelly beating William Johnson, John Thompson, and Charles Jackson.

DISCHARGED.—The case of Capt. Dillingham, of the ship *Kit Carson*, charged with cruel punishment of a sailor named Thomas Grilling, came up for examination on Monday last, before the U. S. Commissioner. Grilling swore that he was hauled up to the riggings and flogged, but it was proved that he attempted to shirk from his duty, and the defendant was discharged.

We cannot understand how the U. S. Commissioner could discharge the Captain, when it was proved he had disobeyed the plain statute law of the U. S. against flogging. Judge McAllister charged the Grand Jury last week that such punishment being contrary to law, malice was to be presumed on the part of the master who inflicted it. Shirking duty on the part of the man, might extenuate the punishment, but could not justify the master.

SENT TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.—Charles Connell, one of the expert young theives, was arrested the other evening on a charge of attempting to commit larceny. Judge Coon ordered him into the custody of the Chief of Police, to be transferred to the Industrial School or House of Refuge, when the same shall be opened, ready to receive its inmates.

TREASURER'S REPORT.—By the report of the City and County Treasurer, for the month ending 31st March, 1859, it appears that the balance remaining in the Treasury to the credit of the different funds is as follows:

General Fund	$7,613 20
Old School Fund	3,173 47
" " 1857-58	714 90
" " 1858-59	9,269 53
State of California	45,132 06
Police Contingent Fund	900 00
Sinking Fund Fire and School Bds,	26,656 66
Int. acc't Fire and Civil Bonds,	111 70
" " Bonds of 1858	22,446 34
Special Pound Fee Fund	11 90
Total	$116,019 76

FOUND GUILTY.—The jury in the case of Wm. Morris, indicted for the murder of Richard H. Doak, came into Court and said they found the prisoner "guilty of murder in the first degree." The jury were out nineteen hours.

STATE NEWS.

ROBBERIES.—The Nevada *Democrat* says a teamster was robbed within four miles of Auburn, on the Gold Hill road, on Sunday morning last. The highwayman got $15, and then made off.

The sluices in the tunnel claim opened by the late John Andrews, between Campo Seco and Poverty Bar, were robbed on Friday night last of four or five hundred dollars. No clue to the thieves has yet been had.

On Saturday evening last the store of Messrs. Solsbury & Co., Mokelumne Hill, was robbed of about $1,500 mostly in gold dust. The robbers obtained the key of the safe, from the pocket of Mr. S. while he was asleep, opened the safe and extracted the money.

Mariposa County.—The grain crop in this region the coming summer will, in all probability, be very heavy, and far exceed the local demand. The great amount sown, and its present appearance, justifies the supposition.—*Mariposa Gazette.*

TULARE CANAL.—The Senate, on the 30th ult., indefinitely postponed the Assembly bill, granting to the Tulare Canal Company 50,000 acres of swamp and overflowed lands as reimbursements for losses sustained through the action of the Legislature of last year, in repealing the Canal Bill.

KILLED.—Mr. Noel Waddle was instantly killed by a snow slide into his claim on Burch Creek, recently. Deceased was formerly a resident of Benton county, Arkansas.

ROAD TO CLEAR LAKE.—A road is to be constructed from Napa to Clear Lake Canon. The contract has been awarded to J. W. Warner, at $5000.

THE COST OF THE HUMBOLDT WAR.—Gen. Kibbe has made a report to the Governor, stating that the total expenses of the Humboldt war is $32,834 86. There are three wounded men under medical attendance, and the State should take care of these.

FATALITY.—The putrid sore throat has prevailed with fatal effect among the children of Dutch Flat for some weeks. A number of families have been called to mourn the loss of the heart-treasures of their happy homes. The disease has not yet abated, although there are fewer cases than were reported some weeks since.

EARTHQUAKE AT SAN JOSE.—There occurred last week, about half-past 1 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, in this vicinity, another of these terrene convulsions denominated earthquakes. There were several vibrations from South to North, and reverse, one of them quite sudden and severe in its effects.

SAN MATEO COUNTY.—We extract the following from the San Mateo *Gazette*, published at Redwood city:

The county contains, according to the assessment of 1858, 155,981 acres. This, of course, is exclusive of the swamp and overflowed land along the line of the bay, very little, if any of which, had then been entered. A very great portion of all this area is of the very best quality, either for agricultural or grazing purposes. It is estimated that already there are 20,000 acres under cultivation, and this is but the beginning of what may be done. Much more is occupied for pasturage, and yet there are thousands of acres lying idle for the want of occupants. All kinds of grain, and nearly every kind of vegetable, once put into the ground, produces an abundant harvest; and all our valleys are well adapted to the production of every kind of fruit known to this climate. Nor are we wholly without minerals; coal of the best quality is found here; springs from sulphur and iron, possessing superior medicinal qualities, are found on the Purissima; gold has been found at different times and in divers places throughout the entire length of our county, and many believe that it will yet be discovered in sufficient quantities to warrant the working for it. Throughout the most of the county the landscape is relieved by beautiful groves of white and live oaks, and on our Southern border redwood timber is abundant.

FINE RAINS.—Our country exchanges of the past week all speak of rains which they believe will be of great advantage to the growing crops that already promise an abundant reward to the toils of the husbandman.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN LOS ANGELES.—The *Vineyard* informs us that the Public Schools which have been too long closed, are again open, and urges parents and guardians to see that their children attend.

TIMBER AND FARMING IN THE MOUNTAINS.—The San Andreas *Independent* of last week, publishes an excellent article on the lumber of California, from which we make the following extracts:

It is somewhat astonishing that the many excellent sites for farms and timber claims [in the mountains] are so long neglected by our people. Every acre of this timber land which lies anywhere along the lines of canals that tap the sources of our rivers, will, in the course of a few years, become of the greatest value; because if we wish to build a barn, house, fence or flume, we shall have to appeal to our upland neighbors for the lumber and timber necessary to the work. Thousands of princely fortunes are lying dormant in those mountain regions, inviting the hardy and enterprising to rescue them from the wilderness.

Every county in the mines has been provided by nature with all the building timber which the necessities of society under any form of civilization, will demand. The timber, fortunately, is so located that the teams in hauling it are constantly going down an inclined plane, and can carry large loads with an inconsiderable motive power. Whatever facilities our valley and low land counties may possess through the aid of river navigation and prospective railroads for securing an abundance of cheap lumber, is nothing to us. For perhaps a quarter of a century we shall have no railroads in these mountains, and must therefore be dependent upon the local provisions which nature has made for our wants in this respect.

There are numbers of healthy, vigorous young men in the State, constantly deploring the evil which has cost them in a land where there is no employment for willing muscle; they imagine that all the roads to wealth and competence are blocked up; that the springs have been exhausted by the early pioneers, etc., etc. If such will only turn their faces toward the snowy regions, and settling down, persistently upon a hundred and sixty acres of this splendid timber land, as earnestly to work to make farms and homes, after years will convince them that all the chances for fortune are not yet exhausted.

News by the Overland Mail.

The Overland Mail, via Los Angeles, arrived on Tuesday the 12th inst., with dates to March 21st from St. Louis, and Telegraphic advices from Washington and New York of the previous day. The news is interesting if not specially important. We select the following as most worthy of note:

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.—The St. Louis papers of the latest date say, on the 19th the telegraph announced: There is much reserve in official quarters as to the extra session question, and no satisfactory response has thus far been elicited; but to-night there is reason to believe it is held in abeyance for the present, liable to be taken up at a future period. It is a generally acceded fact that nearly all the members of the Cabinet are opposed to the calling of an extra session.

Should it be found impracticable to make arrangements by which the mail service can be performed by means of certificates, and should it be decided between now and the 25th instant, to call an extra session of Congress, a telegraphic dispatch on that day to New Orleans, could be forwarded by way of Tehuantepec on the steamer of the 27th from that port, to intercept at Acapulco, the mail which will leave New York for the Pacific to-morrow.

MAIL AGENCIES DISCONTINUED.—All the special mail agencies, seventeen in number, have just been discontinued, and the order granting extra compensation out of postages, affecting about eighty postmasters, has been revoked, owing to the failure of Congress to make the necessary appropriation.

MILITARY ROAD IN OREGON.—Lieutenant Mullen is ordered to the Pacific to superintend the construction of a military road from Fort Benton, on the Upper Missouri, to Walla-Walla, on the Columbia, for which Congress appropriated $100,000. It is to penetrate the heart of the country which has been the scene of Indian hostilities recently. When peace shall be better assured, General Harney will relinquish the command there, and return East.

APPOINTMENT.—The Attorney General, March 15th, under the provision of a law recently passed, appointed A. B. McCalmont, of Pennsylvania, Assistant Attorney General.

CUBAN ANNEXATION.—There was an enthusiastic mass meeting at Tammany Hall, New York, March 14th, in favor of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba. Senator A. G. Brown, of Mississippi, Hon. John Cochrane, and other distinguished gentlemen, made able speeches appropriate to the occasion.

DEATH OF MIKE WALSH, EX-M. C.—About 5 o'clock in the morning, of March 18th, the lifeless body of Mike Walsh was found lying at the foot of a steep flight of stone steps in the Eighth Avenue, in the city of New York. The head of deceased rested on the bottom step, face up; his body lying with his feet elevated. A small pool of blood lay upon the lowest step. Mr. Walsh had been in dulging rather freely, with some boon companions, at the house of Mr. Wilkes, and left, with the intention of going home forthwith. His body was stripped of its valuables—a costly gold watch and chain, a diamond ring, and all his money, are missing. The inquest into his death resulted in the verdict that it was caused by falling, in a fit of apoplexy, after which he was robbed by some person or persons unknown.

THE SICKLES TRIAL.—The Sickles trial will take place March 28th. Ex-Senator Badger assists the District Attorney in the prosecution of the case.

INDIAN TREATIES RATIFIED.—A dispatch from Washington, dated March 20th, says that "official information will go out in to-morrow's Pacific mail of the ratification of the ten treaties with the Indians of Oregon and Washington." As this took place during the late extraordinary session of the Senate, after Congress adjourned, no appropriation could be made to carry them into immediate effect.

NO GOLD AT PIKE'S PEAK.—The New Mexican mail, with Santa Fe dates to 1st March, has arrived. Mr. Allison, who arrived here yesterday from Pike's Peak, reports the gold mines a *humbug*. He says there is no gold there, and no probability of there being any anywhere near there.

Rev. J. T. Osgood, Universalist minister at Machias, Me., has recovered, in a suit at law, the sum of $15, from one of his parishioners, J. Crandon subscribed toward the minister's salary. Crandon, resisted the collection on the ground that he subscribed on condition that the minister should not preach politics, and that the condition was violated. But the jury would not discriminate between politics and religion, and gave the verdict to the clergyman.

WANTS HIS FREEDOM.—"The negro slave, Bob Butts, the sexton who buried 1,150 victims of the yellow fever in Norfork, Va., has appealed to the citizens of Philadelphia for assistance to purchase his freedom."

Why does he appeal to Philadelphians to purchase his freedom? If, after having buried so large a portion of the city, and that in the midst of the most frightful epidemic that ever visited it, the Norfolkers refuse to give him his freedom, Bob should volunteer to bury the rest of them.—*Ch. Secretary.*

PURGATORY BEFORE THE COURT.—The heirs of a gentleman in Ohio, deceased, contested the validity of clauses in his will which bequeathed money to the Roman Catholic church for the benefit of the souls in purgatory.

The Court decided that the clauses must be set aside, and the property decreed to the heirs, on the ground that the devise was not to any one in being, or the heirs of any one in being, and also that the provisions of the clauses were uncertain, and not susceptible of execution of their own provisions.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

By the Overland Mail, advices have been received from England to March 5th, by the steamer *Weser*.

The tenor of the intelligence by the *Weser* is more warlike, and there appears to be less confidence in Lord Cowley's mediatory mission to Vienna. The Paris and Vienna journals, and even the letters to the London papers, are quite belligerent.

The Paris *Constitutionel* announces the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome.

The Emperor of Austria is said to have become determinedly warlike, and much embittered against France. The Vienna journals are also warlike.

The military preparations in Italy are continued.

A dispatch from Marseilles says that Russia has 60,000 troops on the river Pruth.

BAD WEATHER.—We learn from the same papers that much injury has been done to the growing crops, orchards and vineyards, by a violent wind coming from the deserts of the Colorado and Utah. "It is so destitute of moisture, that passing rapidly over the fields, orchards and vineyards, each instant presenting a new volume of desicated atmosphere to the plants, it absorbs the sap with great rapidity. This absorption is frequently carried on to a degree beyond the power of the roots and vessels of the plant to supply, and the plant withers and dies from exhaustion. With delicate plants this will take place in a few hours. The effect of the absorbing power of this atmosphere is so great that all vegetable growth ceases during the prevalence of the wind." The weather has been unusually cold, and a severe frost had added to the injury done by the wind. In the vineyards a worm had made its appearance, and it was carrying on its ravages to an alarming extent. In appearance the worm is similar to the cut-worm.

A FAITHFUL AND LABORIOUS CLERGYMAN.—Rev. M. Howe, who was formerly settled in Portsmouth, N. H., but who for the past fourteen years has been the chaplain of the New Bedford Port Society, has during that period, preached 2,213 sermons, attended 1,260 funerals, married 260 couples, planted on board of whale ships sailing from that port packages containing 5,211 Bibles and 15,228 Testaments, settled voyages for seamen, the proceeds of which amounted to over $60,000, has received and expended for benevolent purposes $1,252 95, besides visiting the sick, and attending to the other ordinary duties of a pastor. During his whole ministry of about forty years, he has preached 8,360 sermons, married 1,524 couples, and attended more than 2,000 funerals. A record of ministerial labor which is almost unparalleled.—*Cong. Jour.*

FOREIGN RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

The Congregational Chapel Building Society, formed in London ten years since, has built or assisted in building 29 chapels, says the Wesleyan *Times*, making in all 51 places of worship in the city or its suburbs, which will accommodate 36,000 persons. These have cost the Congregationalists of the metropolis about £200,000!——Within the past two months here has been an unusual religious interest in London. A series of meetings has been held at Bethsada Chapel which has been filled to overflowing on Sabbath evenings, not less than 4,000 being present. On Sunday evening, January 16th, nearly 4,000 persons were present in St. Paul's; and Westminster Abbey, Exeter Hall, and St. James' Hall, were crowded to overflowing.——The Church of Scotland has decided to establish a regular service at Paris, and the Establishment will send over some of their best preachers from time to time. In a communication to the British *Standard*, Prof. Finney, of Oberlin, says: My visit to England is solely for the purpose of laboring for the Revival of religion and the conversion of souls, and therefore I must decline going here or there to make platform addresses, or to preach sermons for the collection of money.——Rev. Charles Collins, of Exeter, England, who recently seceded to the Church of Rome, has, from sober conviction, re-embraced the faith of the Church of England.——Rev. John Watson, an eminent Theological Tutor in Hackney College, London, was knocked down by the pole of an omnibus a few weeks since, and the greater part of the front of his face driven in, causing his death in a few hours.——Henry Gray, D. D., the oldest ordained minister of the Free Church of Scotland, and at one time the most popular preacher in that church, died a few weeks since.——The Baptists in Great Britain and Ireland have 1,917 churches with a membership of 101,397. The largest church is Park Street, London, the renowned Mr. Spurgeon's, which has 1,046 communicants. The denomination has five schools for the training of young ministers. The income of the English Baptist Foreign Missionary Society amounts to $115,000 per annum. They have missionaries in India, Ceylon, Africa, West Indies, Canada, Central America, Australia, and on the European Continent.——A revival of remarkable power is in progress at Aberdeen, Scotland. It is stated that such a spirit of prayer has never before been seen there.——The American residents in Berlin are expecting soon to establish worship under the pastorship of Rev. Mr. Miffard of Pennsylvania.——Rev. Mr. Newell, of Syracuse, writes to the *Journal* of that city from Florence, Italy: "Notwithstanding the laws, the Priests, and the Police, the Bibles find their way into Tuscany. A great work is in progress here. Thousands of Italians are reading the Word of God, and more than two hundred persons are the professed disciples of Christ."—*Congregationalist.*

MINING ITEMS.

EL DORADO.—We extract the following from the *Mountain Democrat* of last week:

McCumsey's claim on Indian Ravine, continues to pay handsome wages. Last month it paid $250 to the hand, with a "better prospect ahead."

William Rand, a returned "Frazerite," settled down to hard work last fall on Stony Ravine, a short distance south of this city, and struck it richer than a clam lead forthwith. His company have averaged Congressmen's wages—eight dollars per day—all winter, with plenty still in the bank.

The Eureka Canal Company, having lately expended a large sum of money in fitting up and enlarging their flumes and ditch from the Cosumnes river to this place, are now furnishing an ample supply of water for that vicinity.

The Rocky Mountain Company, on Reservoir Hill, last week, after three days' washing by four hands, cleaned up a portion of their sluices and found the nice sum of $404 70 as a remuneration for their labor. This claim, the property of Trask & Company, has been worked for six or seven years, and has yielded an immense amount of gold. They are now washing a bank forty feet in height, which pays from the surface down. The claim, it is said, will last five years more.

SIERRA.—The following is from the *Hydraulic Press*, of April 9th: At San Juan Hill the Sailor Co. washed seven and a half days, and cleaned up $1,138. The Gold Cut claims yielded from the last clean-up the sum of $1,621 50. Dutch Mat washed four days with only twenty-eight inches of water, in ground adjoining the Bloomer claims, and made $252 62. The Bloomer Co., Dutch Co., and several other companies of note were to have cleaned up, and, doubtless, have met with their usual success. At Shady Creek, Stevens & Co. took out $500; and at Montezuma, the Irish Co. have washed out the handsome sum of $684.

The Placer *Courier* says: The India Rubber Company, at Forest Hill, have got through the bed rock and struck pay gravel. This Company have persevered in their endeavor to reach the lead for the last six years; and, after penetrating the hill four hundred and fifty feet farther than any other company, have succeeded in reaching what appears to have once been the bed of the river, in the center of the mountain. The proprietors of this claim deserve to reap a rich reward for their perseverance, industry, and great outlay of capital. Such men will develop the resources of the country; all they require is the means; they have the will, and the hills abound in stores of hidden treasure sufficient to enrich, not only the present generation, but also their children and grand children; and as long as the good work continues, we shall have no fears for the general prosperity of the county and State.

MARIPOSA.—David Hayes, last week, took out of his claim, at Coulterville, says the *Gazette*, situated upon the northern end of Pina Blanco Mountain, a lump of nearly pure gold weighing seventeen ounces. Philip Hope obtained a nugget from his claim, near Wheeler's Ranch, weighing forty-five ounces. Miners in the average have and are doing very well, and of course other classes of the community are enjoying a season of unusual prosperity. When the Big Oak Flat ditch is completed, as it will be most undoubtedly the present year, it can easily be extended to Coulterville. There a large area of rich placers can be worked that are almost untouched for want of water. Until this season, little placer mining has been done since the hard winter of '52 and '53.

Two quartz veins were discovered last week, one by Curtis & Agnew, two miles from town on the route to Horse Shoe Bend; the other was found by McGrew & Mahoney, on the new road near town.

TUOLUMNE.—Fifty-five tons of rock, from the Gilson quartz claim, ground in Soulsby & Street's mill, yielded last week seventeen pounds of melted gold.

The claim of Messrs. Fuller, Wadsworth & Co., at Algerine Camp, is one of the richest in the county. During the past three years, numerous big chunks of oro have been found, one of which, taken out last summer, weighed some five pounds. We were shown by Mr. Fuller, this week, a lump weighing a little over thirteen ounces, which they took out of their claim on Monday last. For this piece $200 has been offered but refused. It is calculated that of the thirteen ounces one ounce is quartz. Mr. Fuller also informed us that a five ounce "chispa" was found on the Saturday previous, (2d inst.) The claim continues to yield largely, averaging $150 to $200 per week. There are four partners in the company, and of course, at this rate, they must soon become rich. It is gratifying to record such evidences of success, as the present, as it proves that we have yet in our county placer claims of the old sort.—*Union Democrat.*

A STUPENDOUS PROJECT.—The *St. Louis Democrat* broaches a magnificent enterprise, which is nothing less than to unite the waters of the Upper Arkansas, the South Platte, and the Kansas Rivers into one stream; to fill the bed of the latter, and make from the three inconsiderable and almost useless streams, one broad deep, navigable river that would open the far West country clear to the base of the mountains, and into the new auriferous regions, whither emigration is now powerfully attracted. The river thus created would be equal to the Missouri in magnitude.

IRELAND HER PROSPERITY.—A letter from our regular correspondent in Dublin gives the most cheering report of the material and moral improvement of Ireland. He states that *fully one half the present population of that country is Protestant!* Ireland contains, as nearly as can be estimated, about six millions of inhabitants. Of these, according to the most accurate data, THREE MILLIONS are Protestants, while all the influence which comes from rank and position, from larger wealth and superior intelligence, gives to that half of the nation an immense preponderance. The northern part of Ireland, the province of Ulster, has been Protestant ever since the time of Oromwell, when it was largely settled by Scotch Presbyterians. Whether owing to a manlier race or a better religion, we leave to the Irish themselves, but certain it is that Ulster has been for two hundred years the most prosperous part of the island.

A CHINAMAN IN LUCK.—The Shasta *Courier* records, that one day last week, a Chinaman working on Flat creek, five or six miles from town, took out a lump of gold worth $700.

Weekly Review of the Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 13th.

The last half of the week, closing with this date, has been characterized by a better jobbing trade, but the extent of it has, by no means, been sufficient to have any favorable influence upon prices; and such is the accumulation of goods here now, and the quantity to arrive still so large, that we do not anticipate any stable advance can take place. The country will doubtless buy along through the spring and summer as actuated by daily wants, and stocks can hardly be diminished for three or four months, and not even then, unless the shipping mania East, ceases.

Adamantine candles have further declined, and cannot now be quoted at over 17 to 20c., according to brands.

Coffee remains unchanged—the trade still refraining from purchasing.

Bread-stuffs are unaltered. Choice wheat is worth 2 7-8c.@$2 90. Barley is slow at 1¼c. to $1 60. Oats very firm and few to be had at less than 2¼c. Ordinary good potatoes 2 5-8c.; very choice, 2 3-4.

No change in Eastern Fish. No. 1 Mackerel sold at $9 50 for half bbls. and $2 75 for kits, and Dry Cod at 6c.

Pie Fruits have declined to $4@$4 25. Dried Apples steady at 13@13 1-4 for choice.

No change in Molasses and Syrups; small sales.

We notice cash sales: Mess Beef, $13: Clear Pork, at $14 for half bbls., and Mess do at $12 75 per half bbls: Bacon at 14 3-4@15c. Nothing doing in Hams, Billings' jobbing at 22 1-2@23c.: picked lots of choice butter at 27@27 1-2c.: Lard 10 lb tins at 14 1-2@15c.

Rice is extremely depressed; first quality Java table sold at auction, yesterday, at 2 3-4c.; same Rice could have been sold in October last at 4 3-4c. Last sale of Carolina at 5 1-4c. Stock of Foreign Rice is equal to 19 months consumption.

Sugars are dull. Crushed has been sold at 11 7-8c. but most holders ask 12 1-4c., and buyers offer 12c.: Chinese No. 1, sold at auction, yesterday, at $8 50@$8 67 1-2: New Orleans ranges at 8 1-8@10 3-4c., as to quality.

Fine Salt dull, with large supply: 5 lb bags selling at 10c., 10 lb at 17c. and 20 lb at 26c.

Spirits Turpentine has declined to 65c., 17c per gal. below the cost of laying down.

Teas are without improvement, although some parties are investing at present prices to hold, as they are below cost and charges. There is, however, 6 or 7 months consumtion on hann.

In Wooden Ware we note sales of 3 hooped Pails at $2 50 and nests Tubs at $2 75.

MARRIED.

In this city, April 11, by Benj. Carman, J. P., William Abern to Sarah Elizabeth Dive, both of this city.

In this city, April 10, Chas. G. Garthwait to Miss Marie Antonie Gray, both of this city.

At Sacramento, April 10, Wesley F. Norcross to Miss Josephine S. Woods.

At Sacramento, March 20, John Mantes to Maria Lindsey.

At Suisun city, Yolo county, March 20, John J. Boyce to Charlotte McCoslin.

In Pacific Township, Humboldt county, March 28, Henry Dean to Mrs. Mary L. Brown.

In this city, Mr. Augustus Frank to Miss Mary Ann Cornell, daughter of Geo. Cornell, Esq., both of this city.

In this city, April 8, by the Rev. J. B. Saxton, Mr. H. Valentine, of Sonoma county, to Miss Mary Goss, of Scranton, Pa.

In this city, April 7, by the Rev. S. H. Willey, Mr. Edward Kernish, to Miss Katherine Watterson, both of this city.

At Forest Home, April 5, Benjamin Miller to Miss Jane McGregor.

In Nevada, April 4th, William E. Wheat to Mrs. Susan Sweeney.

DIED.

In this city, April 9, Charles H. Miller, born in Louisville Ky., and late of St. Louis, Mo., aged 32 years and 5 months.

Near the Central House, Butte county, April 7, Mrs. Lester McKenna.

Drowned at sea, from on board the brig Ellen H. Wood, John E. Smith, first mate, aged 31 years, a native of New Jersey.

In Volcano, March 8, Mrs. Sytha Bolton, aged 62 years.

In Los Angeles, April 3, Mary E., wife of D. McLaren, aged 31 years.

In Stockton, April 6, Mrs. Betsey Dallas, wife of Charles Dallas, aged 44 years.

On Eel River, Humboldt county, March 6, Ellen, wife of John Quick, aged 18 years.

In this city, April 12, A. A. Hunter, formerly of New York, and of the firm of Hughes & Hunter, of this city.

In this city, April 12, at 12 M., John Logne, one of the proprietors of the People's Line of Omnibuses in this city.

At Colusa, March 27, William H. Knees, aged 29 years.

At Sacramento, March 29, James Cunningham, Jr., aged 28 years.

At Weaverville, Trinity county, March 21, Capt. John Cole, aged 40 years, formerly of Buckeport, Me.

At Cottonwood, Siskiyou county, March 20, W. H. Webster, aged 28 years.

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"As a writer, he was of the most distinguished class, whatever he composed he did it better than any other could, and whether he regarded him as a poetic writer, or as a historian, he was one of the first writers of his time, and will ever stand in the foremost rank."—*Dr. Aikenn.*

"The wreath of Goldsmith is stainless. He strove by mirth virtue to warm vice. And by a combination of the two in a manner which none had done in the highest rank among British authors."—*Sir Walter Scott.*

Published by the Proprietors, Wasp, San Francisco. Mo. 120 Washington street, has been received, containing interesting items and advancements in the state, which, on referring to a directory we were glad to see published as claimed, an appearance. All matters connected with the state, its resources, new and improvements, discoveries in the mines of large, natural and mineral (even ground upon which plants down to the smallest mosquito insect) can be found at Atwill's. He has also imported the largest and most complete stock of stereotypes to be found on the Pacific Coast. The store is in reality a "curiosity shop," every person in our city would do visit it, if only for the variety and beauty of the articles on exhibition.—*S. F. Times.*

Friends of Humanity!—To you (always disposed to aid the suffering) it may appear incredible, after in vain trying all the "wonderful" medicines of the day, that one application entirely, and a few drops taken internally, of my (genuine) "ELECTRIC OIL" will so very suddenly relieve the sufferer from the most vilest pains; yet it is a fact, as testified to by good men and good women, whose names are at my office.

Not any have used it without deriving some special benefit within an hour, and many are they who have been perfectly cured of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Spinal and Bronchial Complaints, Croup, Tic Doloreux, Cramps, Pains, Piles, Sprains and Bruises, Cuts and Wounds, Swelled Glands and Sore Joints, Scrofula and Erysipelas, Sore Nipples and Swelled Breasts, Salt Rheum and Chicken in the Mouth or Stomach, Eruptions and all kinds of Sores, (Headache and Toothache in five to ten minutes;) also, Chilblains and Sore or Tender Feet. It will be seen that I do not propose to cure everything, but only a certain class of complaints—all of which are curable on simple Electric and Chemical principles, through the affinities of my "Electric Oil" and the Nervo-vital Fluid of the human body.

The modus operandi of progressing and ever changeable Rheumatic pain, is imperfectly understood by mankind, whether its location is the membrane or covering of the nerves, inflamed by derangement, (like the coating of an inflamed stomach,) or some disturbance of the electric and fluidic certain it is that my "Electric Oil" is readily absorbed into, if it does not actually supply a needed deficiency in, and equalize the circulation of that great principle of human organization.

After trying everything else, give my ELECTRIC OIL one simple trial.

Prof. CHAS. DE GRATH,
Philadelphia.

Sold by Druggists everywhere, and by
PARK & WHITE,
Agents for the Pacific Coast,
132 Washington street, opposite the Market,
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JOHN W. TUCKER,

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WATCHES, DIAMONDS, SILVER WARE, JEWELRY, AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

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WATCHES REPAIRED WITH CARE AND WARRANTED,

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Persons in the Interior desirous of purchasing articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accompanied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on their being of the best quality, and selected with care; and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as satisfactory to the purchaser as if the article had been selected under their own supervision.

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MADE OF

GOLD OF THEIR OWN DIGGING,

Can have it done by forwarding the Gold to the undersigned, at his address as above, where also may be found a fine assortment of

PATENT LEVER MOVEMENTS,
Ready for Casing.
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mar17-tf

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WM. F. LYON & CO.,

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FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF

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GRAIN, FLOUR, BUTTER,

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Long and short Wood constantly on hand. [dec16-3m

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(Late Whitton, Towne & Co.)

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Posters,	*Billheads,*	*Circulars,*	
Handbills,	*Stock Books,*	*Billets,*	
Programmes,	*Certificate do.*	*Labels,*	
Books,	*Bills Lading,*	*Tickets,*	
Pamphlets,	*Newspapers,*	*Business Cards,*	
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And in fact everything that can be printed: and the principal recommendations for their work are the

Low Prices at which it is done, and its Superior Style and Elegance.

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RAISED BY THE BEST CULTIVATORS IN THE EASTERN STATES AND EUROPE.

Garden,
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—ALSO—

Hungarian Grass.

BEETS, 6 varieties.	KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS.
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Together with other varieties too numerous to mention.

Catalogues furnished on application.

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Top Onions, etc. etc. etc.

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TO BE CONVINCED THAT GEO. H. WOOD is making the best STENCIL PLATES and INDELIBLE INK, for marking Clothes, Napkins, &c., call and see specimens on exhibition, No. 180 Washington street, (Tylers' Bookstore,) San Francisco.

Wedding and Visiting Cards neatly engraved. [feb24-tf

WATER-CURE AND MOTORPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT.

ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.

DR. BARLOW J. SMITH,

Graduate of the New York Hygieo Therapeutic College,

Has opened a First-Class Water-Cure and Motorpathic Establishment in the large and pleasant house formerly occupied by Mrs. Tilden, on

SEVENTH STREET, BETWEEN I AND J, Sacramento.

THE ESTABLISHMENT IS THE FIRST on the Pacific coast that combines all the advantages of Hygienic medication, and will be equal to any in the Atlantic States or Europe.

By the treatment of Dr. Smith, all *curable* diseases, acute or chronic, can be cured. His *theory* of disease is not that of the old school, hence his practice is not to destroy the vitality and diminish the powers of life by the lancet, cupping, leeching, blistering, burning, purging, and vomitting, means so destructive to real health. Those suffering from weak and inflamed EYES, BRONCHIAL and CATARRHAL affections, DISEASES OF THE HEART, LUNGS, LIVER, KIDNEYS, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, APOPLEXY, FITS, PARALYSIS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, FEVER OF ALL TYPES, FEVER AND AGUE, PUTRID SORE THROAT, CROUP, SCROFULOUS DISEASES, PILES, PROLAPSUS, INFLAMATION OF THE BOWELS, CHRONIC and ACUTE DIARRHEA, can find every thing the advantages of this institution before taking poisonous drugs, and thus lessening their chances of a permanent recovery. CANCERS cured by an entirely new process.

Bone Setting.

Dr. Smith has a knowledge of the ART OF BONE SETTING, so successfully practiced by Dr. Benoni Sweet, of Connecticut, and is the only one in California familiar with its peculiar system. Water is by far the most effectual curative agent in all cases of broken bones, dislocations, sprains, bruises, &c., &c.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

The arrangements of the institution are particularly adapted to the successful treatment of uterine diseases and displacements, curvatures of the spine, &c. Dr. Smith will give special attention to this class of diseases, which, according to the decision of the State Medical Board, are alarmingly prevalent in California. Women anticipating confinement will be accomodated with pleasant and separate apartments, the best medical and surgical attention and nurses in the State, and every convenience calculated to render parturition easy and natural, at even less expense than the ordinary charges of physicians.

Gymnasium.

The institution will have a Gymnasium, with various appliances adapted to all degrees of physical strength, where ladies either connected with the institution or not, can take judicious and healthful exercises.

Electro-Chemical and Vapor Baths.

The Electro-Chemical Baths, now conceded to be so valuable when judiciously applied, in eradicating the effects of the POISON OAK, and other poisons, both mineral and vegetable, and in the treatment of Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Paralytic and Cutaneous diseases, will be administered to patients without extra charge.

Insanity and other Mental Derangements.

Dr. Smith having been a teacher of Phrenology, the acknowledged science of mind, and being familiar with the different temperaments which constitute the basis of mental and physical vigor, he is the better enabled to diagnose and treat the diseases of the mind—insanity in all its forms, &c., &c.

Those having friends afflicted with insanity, should call on Dr. Smith, who will satisfy them of his thorough knowledge of the human mind in its healthy and diseased condition.

NEW YORK, August 1, 1858.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: This certifies that Dr. Barlow J. Smith is a graduate of the New York Hygeio Therapeutic College, which college has a regular charter from the Legislature of the State, and is authorized to grant Diplomas conferring on its students all and the same privileges and immunities in relation to the practice of the healing art, that is conferred by the Diplomas of any Allopathic or other Medical College in this country.

Dr. Smith has also devoted much attention to Phrenology, especially in its connection with Physiology, and forms a portion of the time under the instructions of Fowler & Wells of this city, and has labored *successfully* as a teacher and lecturer on these subjects.

R. T. TRALL, M. D.
Principal N. Y. Hygeio Therapeutic College.

Complimentary Resolutions.

At a close of a course of ten lectures on Phrenology and Physiology by Dr. Barlow J. Smith, at the Hygeio Medical College, New York, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the medical class, with the request for their publication in the Phrenological and Water Cure Journals:

WHEREAS, We have listened with pleasure and profit to a course of lectures by our fellow-student, Dr. B. J. Smith, on Phrenology and Physiology, and as we deem the science of Phrenology so connected with Physiology, of the utmost importance, therefore,

Resolved, That in Dr. Smith we recognize a teacher of whom this College may well be proud, and that he is capable of reflecting honor upon the sciences he so ably demonstrates.

Resolved, That his discoveries in Physiology claim our highest attention and regard as reformers and students of nature.

Resolved, That we highly appreciate Dr. Smith's application of Phrenology to the study and diagnosis of disease, and that as students of medicine we have derived principles of diagnosis which are of inestimable value, being enabled to determine, from an examination of the head, to what particular disease a person is predisposed.

Resolved, That as the principles of Phrenology by which Dr. Smith determines the healthy or diseased condition of the body are original, not having been claimed or set forth by any other individual, he deserves great credit for their discovery.

Resolved, That as Dr. Smith intends to locate in our institution soon for a permanent residence in California, with a view to the dissemination of these truths and the principles of Hygiene, as taught at this College, we heartily recommend to the friends of our cause wherever he may locate.

(Signed) A. T. HAMILTON, M. D.,
B. W. CHILDS, M. D.,
E. H. PHILLIPS, M. D.,
} Committee.

Dr. Smith will attend patients in all parts of the city, so far as he can consistently with the interests of those in the institution.

Persons can be accommodated with Baths and treatment at the institution without board if desired.

THOMAS HILL will attend to the business department of the institution.

The families of Dr. Smith and Mr. Hill will reside in the institution, and no pains or expense will be spared to make it a pleasant and health-restoring home for invalids.

A limited number of persons desiring PHYSIOLOGICAL DIET can be accomodated.

TERMS:

Consultations, verbal or by letter, ...FREE.
For Board and Treatment, per week, ...$20 to $30 00
(according to the attention required.)
Examination, with verbal advice for home treatment, ...5 00
" " written " " 10 00
Letters of inquiry promptly answered, and Circulars sent on application.

BARLOW J. SMITH, M. D.

References.

Messrs. D. O. Mills, Sacramento. Mr. C. T. Fay, San Francisco.
Chas. Crocker, " Hon. Gilbert A. Grant, "
L. Upson, " F. F. Tracy, "
Isaac Lohman, " Rich. Chenery, "
J. B. Wooster, " J. A. Banks, "
Thos. Gardiner, " P. L. Weaver, "
L. A. Booth, " S. A. Ballou, Plumas Co.
H. P. Osborn, " P. P. Caine, Oroville.
C. Cole, " F. E. Cannon, Butte Co.
Mark Hopkins, "

TO THE PUBLIC.

Dr. Smith having established a first class Water Cure and Motorpathic Institution in this city, and feeling a great interest in the success of such an institution, based upon natural and rational principles of the healing art, I have taken charge of the business department. Dr. Smith is a graduate of a regularly chartered Medical College, a thorough Physician by nature, as well as education, and I can assure those who consult him and adopt his treatment, that they will rejoice in the inspiration of returning health, and verify all that is said in his favor.

THOMAS HILL,
Late of Hill, Wooster & Co.

Motorpathy, or Movement Cure.

Of MOTORPATHY, it is only necessary to say here that Peter Henry Ling, the originator of this system, was a Swede, and that his system has been practiced in Sweden in an institution sustained by Government, for nearly forty years, and that it has received the highest commendations from several governments, commissions of inquiry, and physicians of the highest standing.

BAYARD TAYLOR, who was treated in the institution at Stockholm, thus speaks of it:

"Ling's system not only aims at reducing to a science the muscular development of the body, but by means of both active and passive movements, at reaching the seat of the disease and stimulating the various organs of the body to a healthy action. In the former of these, Ling has certainly succeeded: there is no other system of muscular training that will vear comparison with his. During the time of my attendance I could not help but mark the effect of the discipline upon the patients, especially the children. The weak and listless gradually strengthened themselves; the pale and sallow took color, and lively expression; the stooping and nearly bent raised the use of their limbs—in short, all, with the exception of a few hypocondriacs, exhibited very marked improvement. There was no voluntary exercise, everybody was being exercised upon. The result of my observations and experience was that Ling's system of physical education is undoubtedly the best in the world, and that as a remedial agent in all cases of congenital weakness or deformity, as well as for those diseases which arise from deranged circulation, its value can scarcely be over-estimated."

There are several institutions in the United States established upon this system, of which we will mention that of Charles F.

Calm as the ray of sun or star
Which serenes assail in vain,
Moving unruffled through earth's war,
The eternal calm to gain.

Ignorance and Happiness.

In the appendix to the second part of Layard's Nineveh, we find the following letter from a Turkish Cadi, in reply to an application for statistical information regarding the city and province in which the Cadi dwelt:

"My Illustrious Friend and Joy of my Liver!—The thing you ask of me is both difficult and useless. Although I have passed all my days in this place, I have neither counted the houses nor have I inquired into the number of the inhabitants; and as to what one person loads on his mules, and another stows away on his ship, that is no business of mine. But above all, God only knows the amount of dirt and confusion that the infidels may have eaten before the coming of the sword of Islam. It were unprofitable to us to inquire into it.

"O my soul! O my lamb! seek not after the things which concern ye not. Thou camest unto us, and we welcomed thee; go in peace.

"Of a truth, thou hast spoken many words; and there is no harm done, for the speaker is one and the listener is another. After the fashion of my people thou hast wandered from one place to another, until ye are happy and content in none. We, (praise be to God,) were born here, and never desire to quit it. Is it possible, then, that the idea of a general intercourse between mankind should make any impression on our understanding? God forbid!

"Listen, O my son! There is no wisdom equal unto the belief in God. He created the world; shall we liken ourselves to Him in seeking to penetrate the mysteries of His creation? Shall we say, behold this star spinneth round that star, and this other star spinneth round and goeth in so many years. Let it go. He, from whose hand it came, will direct and guide it.

"But thou wilt say unto me, stand aside, O man, for I am more learned than thou art, and have seen more things. If thou thinkest that thou art in this respect better than I am, thou art welcome. I praise God that I seek not that which I require not. Thou art learned in the things I care not for; and as for that which thou hast seen, I defile it.—Will much knowledge create thee a double stomach, or wilt thou seek Paradise with thine eyes?

"O my friend! if thou wilt be happy, say, there is no God but God! Do not evil, and thus wilt thou fear neither man nor death; for surely thine hour will come!

"The meek in spirit, (El Fakir,)
"IMAUM ALI TADE."

Haytien Revolution.

Few revolutions have been consummated with as little blood-shed as that which has recently ended in Hayti, in the abdication of the Emperor Soloupue, and the proclamation of Gen. Fabre Geffard as President of the Republic.

When Gen. Geffard entered Port-au-Prince, no resistance was offered, and Soloupue and his family were taken prisoners. The Emperor immediately made out his paper of abdication, and was permitted to take refuge on board a British steamer. This took place on the 15th of January, completing the revolution in about three weeks from its commencement. Soloupue subsequently arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, claiming the protection of the British Government.

Soloupue was elected President of the Haytien Republic in 1848. The next year he made an unsuccessful attempt to subjugate the Dominican Republic to his sway, which had regained its independence five years previous. In the latter part of 1849, he usurped imperial power, and began to reign as Emperor under the title of Faustin I. Although the independence of the Dominican Republic was early recognized by Great Britain, France, and Denmark, Soloupue undertook several expeditions in order to annex it to his dominion. But, instead of conquering Dominica, he has been conquered himself. The entire Island of Hayti will now be brought under a single government, and that government a Republic. How long the new government will endure without fresh insurrections and revolutions is a matter of great uncertainty.

The deposed monarch, Soloupue, was born a slave, and belonged to a French planter. Joining the army, at the time of the negro insurrections near the end of the last century, he gradually rose to distinction, and was made President of the Haytien Republic in 1848. Scarcely had two years of his Presidency expired, when, by a coup d'etat similar to that of Louis Napoleon, he made himself Emperor, and created a court of dusky nobles to whom he gave high sounding names and magnificent titles. At the time the revolution broke out he was preparing to renew a war with Dominica, which had been broken off by a three years' armistice. He possessed some energy and considerable intelligence; but he made no advance in the years of his service, his self-conceit increased.

Geffard, the new President of Hayti, is said to be a man somewhat advanced in years, with gray hair, and the appearance of one who has seen a good deal of life. He is at least sixty years old. His manners are very popular, and he is a favorite of the people. He is nearly black, but has some white blood in his veins. He was at one time Governor of Jacmel, but Soloupue being jealous of his popularity and afraid of his influence, withdrew him from that post, and retained him near his own person as one of his staff.

Soloupue has always opposed the influence of foreigners. Geffard, on the contrary, favors it, and endeavors to gain the confidence and esteem of strangers.

The Island of Hayti is generally estimated at 450 miles long, east and west, and from 60 to 150 in width, and contains about 27,000 square miles. The population of the Island, at this time, is estimated at 750,000, enough, with a good government, stable peace, and industrious habits, to make it as productive as the neighboring Island of Cuba.

How You May Know Good Fathers.—It is a good sign and true when you see, amid a little group of boys, one dart from the rest, and tossing his arms above his head, shout, *"There's my father!"* as he runs to meet him. You may be sure, no matter what business troubles soever that man may have, that there is a spot in his heart still fresh and green, which the cares of the world have had no power to blight. "There's my father!"—With what a pretty pride the little fellow shouts this! He must be indeed a brute, whose fatherly heart does not swell with love, whose eyes do not glisten, who does not, at such a moment, feel amply repaid for that day's toil, no matter how wearisome. After all, *Love* is the only thing worth having in this world. They who stand over new-made graves tell us so. Fame, and money, and ambition, dwindle to nothing beside the white, calm brow of death, though God knows it may be but the youngling of the flock, whose lips have never even learned to syllable our name.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

Schools in the United States.

Ohio.—Governor Chase says in his message, that the progress of Common Schools in Ohio, since their reorganization under the act of 1852–3, has been very encouraging. The number of schools has risen from 5,984 to 12,500; of school-houses from 6,850 to 10,497; of teachers, from 13,364 to 19,873, and their compensation from $800,145 to $1,975,832. The nuber of pupils enrolled has increased from 358,417 to 609,342, and the daily attendance from 217,196 to 355,863. But these figures do not by any means indicate the total improvement. The school-houses have been greatly improved; the standard of qualification of teachers raised; better methods of teaching have been introduced; the range and scope of instruction have been enlarged, and the results in the improvement of the pupils largely augmented.

Wisconsin.—The Governor of Wisconsin states, that during the past year 167,110 children have attended public schools. The value of school-house property has increased during five years from 75,800 to 863,478. The school fund, after deducting the sum set apart for normal school purposes, amounts to $2,845,846; the interest on which, with some surplus in the treasury, will give an aggregate of $240,002 for the next apportionment.

Delaware.—Governor Burton, of Delaware, says in his address to the Legislature: Education is a subject upon which you cannot devote too much thought or reflection. There are in Delaware 4,536 white native born persons, who can neither read nor write. In some districts, a majority of the voters deciding against a tax, the school-houses are suffered to remain closed an entire year.

Michigan.—Governor Wisner, of Michigan, states that in the common schools there were taught last year 173,559 children, at an expense of $443,113.

Illinois.—Governor Bissel, of Illinois, refers to the report of the Superintendent of education as showing the good progress of the public schools. He again urges a school for idiots, and a Reform School. The Normal University, to supply teachers for the State, is going on well. The building, now in progress, will accommodate five hundred pupils.

Pennsylvania.—Governor Packer, of Pennsylvania, regards the system of public education as the first object of solicitude. During the year ending last June, 629,201 pupils were instructed in the public schools at a cost of $2,427,632. The Governor recommends the organization of a Department of Public Instruction, which shall have in charge the collection, arrangement, and practical deductions from population and industrial statistics; from natural defects, such as deafness and dumbness, blindness and lunacy; from crime in its various forms and developments, together with such control over all the literary and scientific institutions in the State as shall bring their full condition into view. But there must also be Teachers' Schools, the want of which is grievous. Of 12,823 teachers outside of Philadelphia, only 5,087 are reported as qualified; while 5,887 are returned as medium; and 2,333 as unfit. The Governor thinks the mode proposed by the act of May, 1857, which places the teacher on the same footing as regards the State with the other professions, the best one.

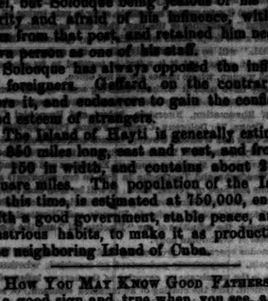
Louisiana.—Governor Wickliffe, of Louisiana, represents the educational and charitable institutions of the State to be in a prosperous condition. 10,141 acres of school lands were sold for $12,667, during the past year.

Alabama.—The annual report of the Superintendent of Education has appeared; but the Educational Journal of that State is afraid that the County Superintendents have used up the copies for cigar lighting; that not five editors in the State have read it, and not ten lawyers, doctors or ministers have seen a copy of it. "The apathy that hangs over our educational interests, is perfectly surprising." The Superintendent in his report does not ignore the fact that he has "a sick man to deal with;" but he hesitates to try a radical cure, lest the man die in consequence of the severity of the remedy.

Georgia.—A bill has passed the Legislature appropriating $100,000 per annum of the income of the State Road, to purposes of instruction. Just like a Legislature, to do things by halves. Double this sum was proposed, and is requisite to the end. But how can we expect a body of men to stand up for a cause that has "no money in it," i. e. to come out of it, especially when the majority of these men have only "heard tell of it," and are blissfully ignorant of its enlightening influences.

Sound Judgment.—Lord Burleigh, a great English statesman of the time of Queen Elizabeth, used to say, "I never will trust any man whose religious principles are not sound; for he that is false to God can never be true to man."

TREMONT HOUSE



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The Above Hotel is a Four Story Brick Building, and one of the Largest Leading Temperance Houses.

Persons arriving by the Sacramento, Stockton, Alviso or Napa boats will easily find this house, by walking directly up the street they land at, one block, to

194 AND 196 JACKSON STREET,

between Sansome and Montgomery.

Where they will find a well managed FIRST CLASS HOUSE with neatly furnished Single and Family Rooms, at very moderate prices.

CLINTON

TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

Nos. 27 and 29 Pacific Street.

STILL CONTINUES TO GIVE BETTER BEDS AND BETter board, for the Prices charged, than any other establishment in San Francisco.

☞ Give me a call.

F. E. WETGANT.

☞ A Baggage Wagon bearing the name of the TREMONT and CLINTON HOTELS will be at each boat to convey baggage free.

1853-1y F. E. WETGANT.

CATALOGUE OF GOODS

FOR SALE BY

ELLIOT & BELL,

Corner of California and Montgomery Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Staple Groceries.

COFFEE—Java, Mocha, Rio, Costa Rica, Sandwich Island, Manilla; Do. Ground, Chartres' and Bovee's; Do. Ground Pure Java, Elliot & Co's brand.

SUGAR—Loaf, Crushed and powdered in bbls., half bbls, boxes, and by the pound; Do. Yellow Refined, Coffee Crushed, China, and Sandwich Island.

SYRUP.—East Boston, San Francisco Sugar House, and Golden Syrup, by the barrel, keg of eight gallons, five gallons, or by the single gallon; Do. Sandwich Island Molasses.

TEA.—Fine Young Hyson, Common ditto, Fine Gunpowder and Imperial, Extra Superior Hyson, Ooloong, Souchong, Pouchong, Congo, and Breakfast Teas. N. B. Black Teas in great variety, to suit all tastes, the price being no guide as to the choice of different tea drinkers.

Provisions.

Beans,
Beef, Smoked,
do. Salted,
Butter, California fresh in rolls or tins,
Butter, Goshen, in tubs or firkins,
Crackled Wheat,
Codfish,
Crackers, Soda, Sugar, Pic-Nic, and Ginger,
Farina Crackers and JennyLind Cakes,
Corn Meal,
Corn Starch,
Cheese, New York or California,
do. Swiss or Sap Sago,
Eggs,

Flour, Superfine and Extra,
do. Buckwheat,
Farina and Arrow Root,
Hams, Stilling's & Barbers,
Herrings, in tins,
Hominy, coarse and fine,
Lard,
Macaroni,
Mince Meat in Jars,
Mackerel, in 1-2 bbls. or kitts,
Oat Meal,
Peas, Split,
Pork,
Pearl Barley,
Rice, whole or ground,
Salt, in boxes or bags,
Sago,
Tapioca,
Tongues, Smoked,
Vermicelli.

Fruits, etc.

Apple, dried,
do. Fresh in cans or bottles,
Almonds,
Assorted French preserved fruits
Assorted American do
Barbery Sauce,
Cherries, preserved or fresh in cans or bottles,
Citron, dried or preserved,
Currants, Zante,
do. Fig Fruit,
Currant Jelly, English and American,
Chow Chow,
Chinese Preserved Ginger,
Canary Seed,
Dried Peaches, New York and Chile,
Figs,
Gelatine, in cans

Jams and Jellies, all kinds of English and American; pints and quarts of glass, and 1-lb. and 2-lb. tins and pots,
Lemon and Orange Peel,
Limes,
Pie Fruits, assorted, by the bottle or dozen bottles, English or American,
Prunes, in fancy boxes or by the pound,
Quinces, Preserved,
Pine Apple, in tin,
Raisins, Malaga or Sultana,
Raspberries and Raspberry Jam,
Strawberries, Jelly and Jam,
Tamarinds, in glass,
Tomatoes,
Whortleberries,
Walnuts.

Spices, etc.

Allspice, whole or ground,
Brome,
Cassia Powder,
Cayenne Pepper,
Caraway Seed,
Cream Tartar,
Cloves, whole or ground,
Cinnamon, whole or ground,
Chocolate, Prepared Cocoa, Cocoa Shells, Cocoa Essence,
Burnett's and Preston & Merrill's flavoring Extracts of Lemon, Vanilla, Celery, Nutmeg, Peach, Orange, &c.
Ginger,
Gelatine,
Hops,

Irish Moss,
Isinglass,
Mustard, French in oil,
do. English, dry,
do. California, do.
Mace, whole or ground,
Nutmegs, whole or ground,
Olive Oil,
Pepper, whole or ground,
Redcamine,
Sage, Thyme and Majoram,
Sugar Carbonate Soda,
Worcestershire and all other English Sauces,
Saleratus, Dunwoody's Pearline & Merrill's and Andrews'

Pickles, Preserved Meats, etc.

Anchovies,
Capers,
Catsup, Tomato, Walnut and Mushroom,
Corn, in cans,
Clams, do.
Chicken, do.
English Pickles, Mixed Vegetables, Cauliflower, Onions, Walnut and Piccalilly,
Lime Juice,
Lobster, do.
Olives, Queen and Spanish,
Oysters, Fields', Kenzitt's and

various other brands,
Pickled Cucumbers, English, American and Californian,
Pickled Tongue, Ham, &c., by Batty & Co.
Pepper Sauce,
Sardines,
Tomatoes,
Vinegar, pure Cider,
do. Imitation do.
do. from pure Los Angeles Wine,
do. from English Malt for table.

Oils, Candles, etc.

Alcohol,
Burning Fluid,
Candles, Patent Sperm, Pure Sperm, and Crystalline,
Castor Oil,
Lard and Mustard.

Soaps, Superior Home, and Golden Syrup, by the barrel, keg of eight gallons, five gallons, or by the single gallon; Do. Sandwich Island Molasses.

Miscellaneous, etc.

Brooms, Whisks,
Brushes, for blacking, scrubbing and dusting,
Buckets or Pails,
Baskets, Boards, wash,
Boxes in nests for house stoves,
Blacking, for stoves or boots,
Bread Boards,
Bread Boxes,
Butter Prints,
Bath Brick,
Bean Pots,
Butter Pots,
Cutter Mills,
Clothes Lines,
Cane for oils, syrups, &c.
Demijohns,
Jugs.

Indian Fig Blue and French Ball Blue,
Moss,
Matches,
Mincing Knives,
Mats,
Preserve Jars,
Potato Mashers,
Rolling Pins,
Soap, Chemical Olive, California Brown, Kenzett's Pale and Brown, English White, Castile and Windsor,
Starch, California, Kingsford's Silver Gloss and Glenfield,
Sal Soda,
Sieves, Iron and Brass,
Tubs of all sizes,
Wash Boards.

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Healthiest, Softest, Cheapest,

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TERMS will not be to Suit Buyers.

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Do you wish to patronize a house conducted on strictly temperance principles?

If you would patronize an establishment favorably known throughout California, Oregon, and all other places, for its moderate charges, good and the best beds, together with comfort, convenience, and superior accommodations?

If you desire all these, we advise you to go to

WOODWARD'S WHAT CHEER HOUSE,

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This establishment is centrally located in the principal business part of the city, and in the immediate vicinity of the Steamship Co's and Express Co's offices, and the United States Branch Mint.

Board, per week, $6.00. Board, per day, $1. Meals, 50 cents. Lodgings, 50 to 75 cents per night. Single Rooms furnished complete, 75 cents per night.

Rooms or Lodgings can be had by the night or week, with or without Board, to suit the convenience of all.

The beds are fitted up in the very best style, with patent French springs, and the best of curled hair mattresses, clean bedding, &c.

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SHOWER BATHS FREE.

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There is an extensive Library and Reading-room, well supplied with papers, periodicals, &c.

THE HOUSE IS OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Travelers will please remember that there are no Bar Rooms connected with this establishment.

The What Cheer House is conducted on strictly temperance principles.

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The only Exclusively Boiler Making Establishment on the Pacific Coast.

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AT OAKLAND.

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Thorough instruction is given in all the branches taught in the best schools in the East, and none as students are desired except those who wish to make the best improvement of the advantages here enjoyed.

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No visitors are desired on the Sabbath.

For information, address the Principal at Folsom.

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Having reduced my prices more than TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT., no one need hereafter go to second-rate establishments on account of price.

It has been acknowledged by all that during the past five years, I have far excelled all other Artists in California in the perfection of my pictures, and there are thousands who claim that they are unsurpassed in the world.

Being the owner of JAMES A. CUTTING'S PATENT RIGHT for atmospherically sealing Ambrotypes, I shall continue to give my patrons the

GENUINE PATENT AMBROTYPES

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You have but to ask yourselves the single question—Which will last the longest, a picture firmly sealed between two glasses, or one exposed to air and dampness? All know that on a picture not sealed, dampness will collect in the space between the two glasses, and passing on to the picture will spot it, and in time wholly destroy it; while on the sealed picture, no dampness can collect, as there is no space between the two glasses.

Plain Photographs, of the size of the largest Daguerreotype, only $3 each, if five are taken. Who is will not give a large frame picture to a friend, when it can be obtained for only $3? We guarantee as good a plain Photograph, if not better, than can be obtained in the United States; and a hundred per cent. better than those taken by any Artist on the Pacific Coast.

Very large size Photographic Views for only $5 each, if three are taken. Think of the pleasure it would give friends at home to receive a correct picture of the place where you reside! Improve this fine weather while it lasts, and send in your orders.

I have arranged my business, so that hereafter I shall be at my rooms at all times, to attend personally to my patrons; and with the assistance of my operators who have been with me for years, and of the other attendants of my establishment, I can safely guarantee that all who favor me with a call will rece